THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 10. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, March 10, 1869. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS
Is published every Wednesday, in the old Argus building on Third street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 [illegible] per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention notices of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

Business Cards.

Jos. H. Greer,
Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

B. MULHEIM, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa.
Dec. 12, 1868.—1y

G. L. Eberhart.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice.

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham.
Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls.
apr8'67:1y.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.
Fall session opened September 3, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.
1y8:tf.

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS,
DENTISTS,
Rochester, Pa.,
Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call.
Nov 4, 1868.—1y.

Law Partnership.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM. H. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa.
apr8'67:1y.

Miscellaneous.

Industry Salt Company
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. R. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS.
sep16tf.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.
Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Setts, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.
NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York.
Dec16

T. C. MORGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.
BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 12, 1868.

FARMERS!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.
IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

New Hardware Store.
LINDSAY, STERRITT & BUWER
Importers and dealers in

HARDWARE!
—AND—
CUTLERY.
Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the
Lowest Eastern Prices.
NEAR UNION DEPOT,
No. 337 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. W. H. Sutherland.
DENTIST,
Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (Over the Lease Office.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition.
sep23:1y

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb23:1y

CHARLES COALE,
Has Opened a Store in
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints,
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's-Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
COACH BODY VARNISH,
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH.
Coale's Patent Japan,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
Looking Glass Plates,
FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &c., &c.
His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
Jan 1, 1869.

THE GREAT
Zingari Bitters.
A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTIVE OF DISEASES.
THE ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician, Dr. Carmona [illegible] hope, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute & Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.
In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot,
F. Rahter & Co.,
No. 6 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
Recommended by
Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others, "
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb10:tf

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
GENERAL AGENTS
—FOR—
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
OF THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of the United States of America.
The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third st.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NOTICE.
NEW BAKERY
—IN—
J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,
Third St., Beaver, Pa.
JOS. M. REED,
Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.
FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS.
Confectionaries of all kinds.
NO. 1 FLOUR,
made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.
Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year.
J. S. GOSHORN.
1ol7'68:1y.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned will rent her house and lot in Sharon, Beaver Co., Pa., from the first of April, 1869. The house is frame, contains seven rooms and has a good cellar under the whole building. The lot on which it is situated contains about half an acre of ground, and on it are a variety of fruit trees. Stable, and all necessary buildings, on the premises. I will also rent a lot of ground containing about four acres, adjoining the above. A part of this lot can be cultivated. The balance suitable for pasture.
feb10:4t] MRS. E. MACKEY.

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
New Brighton, Pa.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,		$14.00
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,		16.00
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,		18.00

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,		10.00
" 2,	"	12.00
" 3,	"	17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 3, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,		8.00
" 3,	"	10.00
" 4,	"	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

"	68, Grate 13½ inch,		$2.00
"	[illegible] " 17 "		2.25
"	D, " 18 "		2.25
"	[illegible] " 19 "		2.25
"	[illegible] " 19 "		2.25
"	C, " 20 "		2.25
"	121, " 21 "		4.00
"	122, " 21½ "		4.75
"	[illegible] " 21½ "		4.75
"	123, " 22½ "		5.00
"	73, " 22½ "		5.00

Fenders.

No. 13, Plain Rod, Wide,		.75
" 13, " " Narrow,		2.75
" 14, Fancy "		2.75
" 14, " without Rod,		2.75
" 22, Plain Rod,		2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod,		1.75
" 23,		1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
oct14'68 MERRICKS CO.

EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.
IN BEAVER.
[illegible] not be [illegible] than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.
in Beaver county.
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES,
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco & Cigars,
to be found in the place.
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.
Jan. 6, 1869.

FALL GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
IMMENSE STOCK, AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market Street,
Pittsburg Pa.
Silks,
Linen,
Clothes,
Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Hosiery,
Satinets,
Prints,
Jeans,
And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order.
French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 75 cents, formerly $1.00.
Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.
White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00,
Best Paints, at 10½
Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, &c., &c.
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Dec9 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention.
Dec. 2,1868. S. P. CUMMINGS.

Legal, &c.

REGISTERS NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Exec'rs, Adm'rs, Guardians &c., have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday March 17th, 1869.

Account of R. R. Bradford, Esq., Guardian of M. J. Cunningham minor, child of Matilda Cunningham, dec'd.

Account of [illegible] Guardian of Mary [illegible] minor child of G. W. [illegible] dec'd.

Account of Wm. Barnes, Guardian of Stephen [illegible] son of [illegible] dec'd.

Account of Lettie [illegible] Adm'rx of Michael [illegible]

Account of Charles E. Barnes, Guardian of M. [illegible] dec'd.

Account of Wm. [illegible] Adm'r, of John [illegible] dec'd.

Account of [illegible] Guardian of W. J. [illegible] son of [illegible] dec'd.

Account of [illegible] Adm'r, de bonis non, with the will annexed, of John [illegible] dec'd.

Account of [illegible] Townsend, Ex'r of the estate of Eliza Van [illegible] dec'd.

Account of R. P. Jones and Eliza J. Frazier, Ex'rs of [illegible] dec'd.

Account (real and personal) of John Bruden, Jr., Ex'r of [illegible] dec'd.

Account of Jas. Wilson Adm'r, of A. B. [illegible] dec'd.

Account (real estate) of John McLaughlin, Adm'r of Benj. C. Jackson, dec'd.

Account of Marmaduke Wilson, Adm'r of the estate of R. W. Russell, dec'd.

Account of Francis Le Goullon, Ex'r. of Michael Keller, dec'd.

Accounts (real and personal), of S. H. Darragh and Chas. B. Hurst, Adm'rs, of Ira Blanchard, dec'd.

Accounts of R. Potter, Guardian of Louisa and Henrietta Baker, daughters of Susan Baker, dec'd.

Account of Hugh Anderson, Adm'r. of Socrates Small, dec'd.

Accounts of M. Camp, Jr., Guardian of William and Caroline Buechler, children of Peter Buechler, dec'd.

Account of James and Francis Wallace, Ex'rs of Jas. Wallace, Sr., dec'd.

Accounts of J. R. Jackson and J. S. Thomas, Ex'rs of John Thomas, dec'd., who was Guardian of Mary Ann, Daniel, Margaret, Elizabeth E., Sarah, Ethan and Wm. Daniels, children of Lena Daniels, dec'd.

Real estate account of Matthew Laughlin, Ex'r. of Nicholas Dawson, dec'd.

Account of George M. Young, Adm'r. of John Wilson, dec'd.

Account of J. C. Wilson, Guardian of John Sutherland, son of John Sutherland, dec'd.

Account of John Sleutz, Esq., Ex'r. of Daniel Derringer, dec'd.

Account of John Smart and John C. Dilworth, Ex'rs. of Robert Dilworth, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Allison, Guardian of Harriet P. Lyon, daughter of George W. Allison, dec'd.

Accounts of Margaret, Joseph and Sam'l Moody adm'rs of John Moody, dec'd., who was guardian of Elizabeth Allison, Jane Smith, Elmira Smith, Esther A. Nelson, Wm. Calhoon and Martha H. Calhoon, children of John and Nancy A. Calhoon, deceased.

Account of John Small and Andrew M'Gaffick, administrators of John Small, dec'd.

Account of J. R. Hutan, Esq., guardian of Mary L. and Harriet S. Johnston, children of David Johnston, deceased.

Account of John Sleutz, Esq., guardian of Mahala Fisher, daughter of Henry Fisher, dec'd.

Account of Elizabeth Thomas and James Lynch, adm'rs of Albert J. Thomas, dec'd.

Account of J. C. Wilson, adm'r. cum testamento annexo, of William Moore, deceased.

D. SINGLETON, Register.
feb17 4t. Radical copy.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON.)
DEALER
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!
WM. BUECHLING,
In the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, Beaver Co. Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand, and has now, the largest assortment of Drugs, chemicals, &c. in Beaver county.
PURE DRUGS,
Patent Medicines of all kinds, Paints, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
by the box or in less quantities.
Physicians' Prescriptions
Compounded at all hours—day or night.
ALSO,
SOLE AGENT OF BEAVER COUNTY
Dr. Betzel's Patent
TRUSSES.
All other kinds of Trusses will be delivered in a short time, when called for.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Next Door to James A. Fortunes,
Dry Goods Store,
On the Diamond,
Rochester Penn'a.
Formerly Buechling & Brehm.
Feb 17:3m

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
jan6:1y.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his farm in Brighton township, Beaver county. The tract contains 35 acres more or less, about [illegible] cleared, the balance well timbered, and all tillable. The buildings are a good two-story frame house, 28 by 38 feet, a good frame barn, a frame stable with five stalls in it, a good frame spring-house and all other necessary outbuildings. On the premises is a good orchard, bearing an abundance of choice fruit trees, consisting of [illegible]. The tract is well watered, and a couple of good springs are near the house. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises about four miles west of Beaver.
feb17 4t. PETER REINHOLD.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A STROKE OF BUSINESS.

I peeped in timidly, [illegible] to my great delight, he was entirely alone.

"My dear Miss Berenice," he exclaimed warmly, taking both my hands; "this is indeed a pleasure! Sit right down here, and tell me what is the matter—for I know that you never would have hunted the old fellow in his den for nothing."

"There is a great deal the matter," said I despairingly, as I began to feel my nicely prepared speech slipping entirely away from me.

"I am sorry to hear it," he replied looking grave immediately, and evidently expecting some overwhelming communication.

I tried to begin [illegible] but it would not come, and [illegible] with nervous excitement, [illegible] into tears. Then everything came out in a perfect stream, without being sorted at all; and there was the strangest mixture of my hopes, and fears, and projects, and my intention of buying a house in the same breath that I acknowledged myself unable to pay for one room, until my hearer looked quite stunned, and evidently began to wonder if I had lost my senses.

Then he looked anxiously at me, presently he said: "My dear child, there is no need of crying; let us examine this matter rationally. You wish, you say, to buy a small house, that you may have a more desirable room for your school and lessen the expense of rent; strikes me as a particularly sensible idea. As to the money part you will not be obliged to pay the whole sum down; how much have you at your command?"

"I have just one thousand dollars in the world," I replied shortly.

"One thousand dollars!" repeated Mr. Portman in amazement. "You cannot mean it! The daughter of my old friend Edward Mapleton reduced to this! Why did you not let me know it before?"

"I would not have told you now," said I proudly, "had you not asked me."

The old gentleman walked about the office, shaking his head in a very disapproving way. "Poor child!" said he, "poor child!"

"I am not so very much to be pitied," said I, determined to assert myself to the last; "I have youth and health, and although I do labor under the disadvantage of being a woman, I intend to accomplish something yet. I will never be dependent on any one except for kindness; but if you are willing, Mr. Portman, to lend me whatever is required above my thousand—"

"Willing!" he exclaimed warmly; "I would be willing, Berenice, to do far more, but if this is the only assistance you will accept, let us go at once and look at the house."

My heart was [illegible] lightened as we set forth, and directed our steps to No. 40 [illegible] street. We found Messrs. [illegible] in the shape of one [illegible] gentleman who was neither [illegible] excepting by [illegible].

He eyed us [illegible] said in an [illegible] little house—[illegible] west—No. [illegible]

Mr. Portman [illegible] every part of the house very [illegible] when the agent [illegible] told me that it [illegible] and that the price [illegible] it after a little time, if you wished to sell," said he.

This was a new view of the case; and it set me thinking more desperately than ever. Make a clear $1,000 after paying Mr. Portman what I owed him, and thus double my money! It was quite exciting; and I felt disposed to go at once into the real estate business.

The end of it all was that the house became mine, at least nominally, for I always felt that it really belonged to Mr. Portman; and when the deed was executed and placed in my hands I almost doubted my own identity. My æsthetic soul, however, received a severe shock in the wording of the document, wherein I was stigmatized as "Berenice Mapleton, spinster." How much more agreeable to my feelings the term damsel or maiden would have been! I tried to remember that I was twenty-four, but spinster sounded like forty at least. Spinster or not though, the house was mine; and I, almost a pauper, was actually a property-holder.

"Now," said Mr. Portman, cheerfully, when the matter was all arranged, "I really think, Miss Berenice, this is the brightest thing you have done for many a day."

"That you have done you mean," I murmered.

"No," he replied stoutly, "my noddle did't hatch out the plan at all; the credit of it belongs to you. And, unless I am a false prophet, your fortunes will turn from this very day."

Mr. Portman knew of a young married couple, just from Maine, who would be glad to occupy the remainder of my house; and before long they were installed there, at a rent that covered all expense, and left my school-room rent free! I began to have quite a respect for my business qualities. The bride was just the sweetest little thing that I ever saw; and she would bring her sewing into the schoolroom and listen to my style of teaching, and declare she ought to be regularly entered as a pupil, and pay her tuition fee like the others.

I took great pride in my new school room; and two new scholars from the neighborhood came to supply the place of those I had lost. Every one prophesied brilliant success for me in the spring, and I looked quite hopefully forward.

I had not been long in possession of my house when I was informed, one evening, that a gentleman wanted to see me in the parlor. Now my room looked particularly cozy and pleasant, and I was, moreover, writing—deep in a story that promised to be a great success. My hair was somewhat tumbled about, but rather picturesquely so; and quite forgetful of my little apron, I concluded to go down just as I was. Probably some pompous-looking father of a family awaited me, with a string of questions about my school; and trying to assume a proper expression of dignity I walked quietly into the room.

Rather a tall gentleman was bending over Miss Plidget's photograph album—the grand ornament of the center table, and although the gas was miserably low, I could see that he was just then occupied with my picture, or with that of Miss Plidget herself, which was just opposite to it. He seemed quite absorbed, and did not hear me when I came in.

The visitor was young and fine looking, with a frank, determined face, that would win its way anywhere. On the card that I had received was written, "George Helmwood." Surely he could not have any children to place at school. What could he want with me?

He looked around surprised when I turned up the gas, and glanced hastily from me to the album again. He bowed politely as he said, "I called to see Miss Mapleton—I was told that she lives here."

"I am Miss Mapleton," I replied, rather surprised.

"A lady who has a school on Lumbago street," he continued hesitatingly, "who owns a house there."

I pleaded guilty to both these charges, and the gentleman looked both amused and embarrassed.

"Pardon me," he said, presently, with a smile. "I—I expected to see an older lady. I scarcely know how to begin."

"Is it anything about the school?" I asked, by way of helping him.

"No," was the reply, "it is about the house. The truth is, Miss Mapleton, I want to buy the house—or rather my father does—and he has authorized me to negotiate for it.—Have you any desire to sell it?"

"I have only just bought it," said I, scarcely knowing what else to say; "and my school is there. Besides it is rented for a year."

"Will you let my father call and see you about it?" asked my visitor after a pause. "The truth is I—I do not understand such business very well. My father is willing to give $10,000 for the property; he must have it if possible."

Was I really in my sober senses? Ten thousand dollars! I must have looked and acted in an inexpressibly silly manner, for Mr. Helmwood soon took his leave, without arriving at any understanding whatever, except that I was to receive a visit from his father.

The next day I rushed down to Mr. Portman for instructions.

"Bravo! Miss Berenice," said he, laughing when he had heard my story, "you will turn out a woman of fortune yet! I know the Helmwoods well—very nice people indeed—and the son, let me tell you, is particularly nice. Father and son are in business together, and their large importing warehouse is on the street back of your premises. By extending their place they will probably realize a few hundred thousand from increased business; and they can therefore well afford to pay you $10,000 to get you out of the way. Let them do it, by all means."

Thus fortified I was quite ready for Mr. Helmwood, senior, who was a remarkable fine-looking old gentleman, not unlike his son, and who stared at me during the interview as though he had a dim recollection of having seen me before. He was quite at his ease, and I felt much less embarrassed in discussing business matters with him than with his son; there was, moreover, a warmth and urbanity in his manner that quite chamed me.

"Now, my dear young lady," said he in a quick, earnest way, "the facts of the case are just these: I do not wish to be regarded by you in the light of a filabuster, nor as coveting what is legally and properly yours; but I have had my eye on that little property for some time past; and it was only lately, while in a neighboring city on a matter of business, that I was informed it was for sale. I immediately wrote to George to secure it at once; but he wrote back that it had been bought by a single lady for a school. (And here I may as well say in parenthesis that you do not at all answer the idea we had formed of the single lady in question, and I can not help looking upon you in some sort as an imposter.) I then marched George immediately off to this elderly maiden of our imagination to see if she could be prevailed upon to sell at an advance. The young man, however, returned in an unsettled state of mind, having evidently failed to bring you to terms, and coolly requested me to finish the business myself. I believe, Miss Mapleton, that you paid $4,000 for the house. I will double that amount."

I bit my lip to keep from smiling. Truly the son was unbusiness-like. He did not buy the house to sell [illegible]

"I know it. You bought it of course for your school, and I suppose it just suits you; but unfortunately it just suits me too. Would $9,000 tempt you?"

I remained silent, fearful that if I spoke I should laugh.

"Now," said Mr. Helmwood, rising in his earnestness, "I must have the place, and rather than lose it I will give you $10,000 for it."

"That is just what your son offered me at first," I replied without raising my eyelashes.

"The young idiot!" exclaimed his father laughing. "Pray how did he word his offer, if you can recall it?"

"To the best of my recollection he said: 'My father is willing to give $10,000 for the property—he must have it, if possible.'"

"And you have been quietly laughing at me in your sleeve all the time," said my visitor. "I am willing to give $10,000 for the property, but I preferred it for $8,000, which is considerably above its value to any one but myself. Is it a bargain, then, at $10,000?"

"Mr. Helmwood," said I, as I felt the color rising in my face, "one thing you will please remember in this matter—I did not offer my property for sale, nor had I any idea of disposing of it; but much to my surprise I was solicited by you to part with it. I am not a sharp woman—a character I particularly detest—as I have lost nearly all the little I possessed in foolish ventures; and after your son's visit to me I went, much perplexed, to consult my friend, Mr. Portman, through whose assistance I was enabled to buy the house. He advised me to accept Mr. George Helmwood's offer, and explained to me that you would be an immense gainer by purchasing my little property, even at this extravagant price. I have a great horror of taking advantage of any one, and I was afraid that it might not be quite right to receive so much more for a thing that I had given so little for."

"My dear Miss Mapleton," replied Mr. Helmwood, with a manner of great respect, "I should never think of fastening upon you the term of 'sharp woman;' but you will not object, I hope, to my regarding you as a remarkable clever young lady. You are quite right in saying the property is worth more than ten thousand to me; and I give it the more cheerfully since I have seen the owner.—But I shall certainly have a good laugh at George for his style of doing business. Perhaps, however, had I been his age instead of mine I should not have acquitted myself any better."

This was rather embarrassing, and I hastened to say: "Mr. George Helmwood could not have mentioned to you that I have rented the premises for a year?"

"Oh, yes; he did say something of the kind. But I will undertake to reconcile the inmates to a change of residence, provided I have your consent to proceed in the matter."

Finally I gave it; it seemed the best thing I could do; and just as he was leaving he scrutinized me closely as he asked:

"Will you allow me to inquire, Miss Mapleton, if Mr. Sylvester Willingfleet was a relative of yours?"

"He was my grandfather," I replied.

"I am very glad to hear it!" he exclaimed, seizing my hand warmly. "He was one of the old merchants of this city, and a valued friend of mine. Many a pleasant hour have I passed in his hospitable mansion, where besides entertaining his equals there was an especial table set for the poor every day. The grand-daughter of such a man should not—"

"Be earning her own living!" said I, seeing that he hesitated. "His grand-daughter, sir, does not consider that she is disgracing either him or herself by such a course."

I knew that my head went up an inch or two, and that my eyes flashed; for he said kindly: "You have just his look—a little haughty at times—for he was a thorough bred old aristocrat. I was troubled the first moment I saw you to decide whom you resembled so strongly. And now my dear young lady, you will, I hope, allow us to look upon you as a friend. My wife will call at once; and I hope very soon to welcome you at our house, as I have been so often welcomed at your grandfather's."

"Well, Berenice Mapleton," said I, when I found myself alone with that individual, "what do you think of yourself now? Are you really yourself, or somebody else? Or, have you been dreaming all these bewildering things?"

Mr. Portman congratulated me on my good fortune, laughing heartily at my account of the interview with Helmwood; and by the next morning I was so fully persuaded that all things were as they seemed, that I bought a pound of French candy to celebrate the event, and tried to inveigle Miss Plidget into sharing the feast with me.

But that wary female, who was given to dispepsia and other absurdities, solemnly worked her way thro' one sugar plum, analyzing it all the while, as though it had been a fragment of quartz, or something else equally indigestible, and then absolutely refused to touch any more.

I was engaged in exploring the recesses of the neat little bonbon bag when Mrs. Helmwood was announced; and I went down to receive a warm embrace from the most elegant looking, not old, but middle aged, lady I had ever seen. Her features were regular and beautiful, she was perfectly dressed, and had the air of a dowager duchess. She insisted on my going home with her at once on a visit; declared, in answer to my objections, that I was not a stranger, that she had known my grandfather well; and finally I was deposited in a lovely square room, surrounded by every luxury, and expected to remain for an indefinite period.

There were no daughters, and only that one son; so Mrs. Helmwood declared that it was a real charity for a young lady to enliven their dullness. It was certainly a very pleasant task, as I enlivened my own at the same time; and I felt very thankful for the advantage of having had a grandfather.

Master George and I were rather shy of each other at first; but this gradually wore off—and some how or other we found ourselves alone together frequently. I tried to avoid this for I had no desire to repay these people's kindness to me by taking away their son for whom they, probably, had some grander match in store. But one day the young gentleman made some exceedingly incoherent remarks to me, and drew a highly colored picture of our first meeting—in which my "picturesquely careless hair" and "coquettish little apron" (it had a great blot of ink in one corner, but fortunately he did not see that) figured largely—and "the exquisite picture" in Miss Plidgit's Album came in for a share of the general enthusiasm; and I conducted myself, in consequence, very much like an idiot, and came very near forgetting everything, until I suddenly remembered to assure him that his father and mother would be anything but pleased at such an arrangement; and that I never could consent to enter any family that was not desirous of receiving me.

"My lover suddenly disappeared, and soon returned with his father.

"It seems to me, young lady," said the older gentleman, with a very quizzical [illegible] actions with you [illegible] finish the business. I would have nothing to do with such a stupid fellow. Your very honorable conduct, my dear little girl, only makes me more anxious than ever to welcome you as a daughter; and if I had entertained any objections to such a *finale* do you think I would have been weak enough to expose my son to the peril of daily contact with a girl like you?"

I had nothing to say to this; and Mr. Helmwood took me in his arms and kissed me, and then led me to his wife, from whom I received an equally warm welcome.

It is needless to say that those five infants, on whom I had expended so much surplus energy, were turned out to pasture without any compunctions of concience; and the young couple from Maine were provided with a larger domicile, and some very nice furniture to put in it.

Mr. Portman would not allow me to pay my debt to him, but insisted upon its being appropriated to my trosseau; and my identical gold bonds were returned to me just as I had given them to him. He had the pleasure of giving me away; but he said that the fact of my never having belonged to him made this considerably easier.

My father-in-law declared that he had rather outwitted me, after all, as the money was all in the family.

The First Court in Butler, Pa.

"The first court held in Butler was held in a log cabin, just raised and covered, but without window sash, or doors or daubing." (The interstices between the logs were generally filled with clay.) "The hall was barely sufficient to contain the *bench*, bar, jurors and constables. The spectators clambered up the walls, and placing their hands and feet in the open interstices between the logs, hung there, suspended like enormous Madagascar bats. Big John McJunkin, (who until now had ruled at all public meetings,) had placed a foot on one joist and a foot on another, directly over the heads of their honors, standing with outstretched legs like the Colossus of of Rhodes. The Sheriff was ordered to clear the walls and joists. He went to work and soon pulled down by the legs those who were in no great haste to obey. McJunkin was the last, and began to growl. "What do you say, sir?" said the Judge. "I say I pay my taxes, and his as good a reete here as ony mon." "Sheriff, Sheriff," bawled the Judge, "bring him before the Court." McJunkin's ire was now up, and as he reached the floor, began to strike his breast, exclaiming, "My name is John McJunkin, d'ye see—here's the heart that never flinched, if so be'et 'twas in a good cause. I'le stin ony mon a twitch in Butler, if so be he'll clear me o' the la." He was accordingly pinioned and forced to remain silent. Some of the lawyers ventured to plead for mercy. The Judge sentenced him to two hours imprisonment in the county jail. The Sheriff with much simplicity observed, "May it please the coorte, there *is* no jail to put him in." The Judge thereupon entered into a learned dissertation concerning custody, safe and close, mainly for the benefit of the bar. The moment he had ended, the Sheriff was seized with a lucky thought. "May it please the Coorte, I'me jist-thinkin' that may be I kin take him till Bower's pig pen—the pigs are Kilt for Coorte, an it's empty." "Proceed, sir, proceed and do your duty," was the hearty reply.

OUR Minister's house, at Berlin, was recently entered and robbed of some clothing and plate. Mr. Bancroft should be more vigilant.

BOSTON has a new thing in the shape of "pound parties." Every person invited is expected to contribute at least one pound of refreshments.

ONE of the beautiful Circassians of Barnum's museum is now on exhibition in London, with the Siamese twins.

SARAH AND THE PIECE OF CALICO.

"I shall never forget, said a lady one day to me, "my first, and I think I may justly say, my last theft. I entreated her to tell me the circumstances, which she did, and I will try to tell them to you as nearly in her own language as my memory will allow.

"When I was about seven or eight years old, I went to a day school in the neighborhood; and nearly every morning I used to stop in at Mrs. Bennett's to see her little girl, Lizzie, a darling child, about three years old.

One morning I found Mrs. Bennett making a dress for Lizzie, of the most beautiful calico. I thought, it the prettiest I had ever seen. I had read about faries, princesses, and genii, and I thought it must have taken many of those fabulous beings to have composed and created such a lovely fabric. I wished I had a piece of it to put in a patch-work quilt I was making; but did not like to ask for any.

Oh, how pretty it was! the longing grew intense. Mrs. Bennett's back was turned. I picked up a three-cornered piece from the floor, and hid it in my bosom.

In two minutes I was on my way to school, every now and then looking at my beautiful calico, and thinking how cleverly I had managed to get it. But all at once it struck me that I had stolen it and I began to feel very badly. At school I couldn't attend to my lessons, there seemed to be great lumps in my throat, and the tri-cornered piece of calico, in my bosom felt as if it were piercing me with every point.

My teacher asked me if I felt sick. I was going to reply "Yes," but fortunately I thought in time: "No, I will not tell a lie besides stealing." So, I answered that I felt badly.

She very kindly told me to go out in the play-ground for a little while. Oh, how I wished she had not been so kind. I said to myself. "If she only knew what a wicked girl I was, would she speak to me again?"

I went out and determined to get rid of the calico; but where to put it? Everybody would be sure to see it, and know I stole it. I spied a hole in a post, and thought that would do for a hiding-place. I squeezed it in and fancied that I felt happier; but the bright and beautiful colors haunted me yet. The children would see it. I must find some more secure place. I got it again, and tried to chew and swallow it. But it would not do. Oh, how wretched I was beginning to feel!

On my way from school, I had to cross a bridge over a running stream of water, and there I could get rid of it. I threw it over and watched it slowly floating along. Now it whirled in a little eddy; and now came swimming back again.

While I leaned over the bridge, and watched it with all the agony of childish remorse, it caught against the root of a bush that grew upon the bank. Yes, there it stuck, where every one could see it. I was sure they couldn't and wouldn't see anything else. I heard wagon-wheels coming toward the bridge.

I felt certain that Mrs. Bennett was in that wagon, and all my uncles and aunts, and playmates, and every one that knew me. They would all see the calico, and know that I had been stealing. I climbed over at the risk of breaking my neck, and hid it till the wagon had passed. [illegible] my hiding place and tried to [illegible] the calico; but my arm was too short. I took off my shoes and stockings. Oh, if any one should see me now! With a desperate effort I reached the calico. But what should I do with it now that I had got it? While I was putting on my shoes and stockings I determined what to do. I ran along toward home. I reached Mrs. Bennett's. She was sitting near the open window. I opened the gate, went up to the window, threw in the piece of calico, and was running away when she called after me

"Sarah, what ails you, my dear child?" I hardly dared to turn back; but she called again. I went slowly.

"Why, Sarah, what is the matter with you? You look quite pale. What did you throw the calico in the window for?"

"I stole it!" exclaimed I, desperately, expecting she would tell me never to come to her house again; that she wouldn't have such a wicked girl play with her dear little Lizzie. She put down her work, laid hold of my hand, drew me towards her, put her arm around me, and said, pityingly: "My poor child!"

I had not shed a tear all the day; but my head felt as if it would split, and my throat ached. Those three little words opened the floodgates of my poor little heart. I leaned my head on her bosom, and burst into tears. "Sarah, dear," she said, as she held me close to her, "tell me all about it."

I did tell her, and my heart grew lighter and lighter. When I had finished, she said: "I am sure I need not say a word to add to your sorrow; you have suffered enough to-day, and I don't think you will ever be tempted to be dishonest again. Take some of these pieces of calico and put them in your patch-work, and whenever you see them remember this day."

My own children now sleep under the bed-quilt which I was then making. And the brilliant pieces of calico given me that day, by Mrs. Bennett, and which I placed conspicuously in it, are to them and me silent but unfailing monitors.

A Statue of Lincoln.

Dr. Holland writes as follows in a private letter from Rome:

What do you suppose I went first to see in Rome? Not St. Peter's, nor the Coliseum, but Randolph Rogers' colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was unveiled to the public the morning after my arrival, and I was among the first to pay attention and homage. It is, without any qualification, a grand success, and the city of Philadelphia, for which it has been modeled, will, after the Munich founders have translated it into bronze, possess in it the finest representation extant of the honored and lamented subject. The figure of Mr. Lincoln was not an elegant one, and the marvel of the statue is that, without the addition of a single ficticious grace, it presents Mr. Lincoln to the eye as a grand man. The figure seated in a chair, over which is thrown a cloak, and this cloak is the only "accessory." In one hand it holds an open scroll, representing the emancipation proclamation, and in the other a pen. There is nothing else but plain Abraham Lincoln in his frock-coat and trousers. The face, deeply lined, earnest, solemn, sad, tells its own story of the struggle through which he had been brought to the crowning act of his life, and his sense of the importance of the act itself. Such was the effect of the statue upon one lady whom I noticed in the little gathering of the Americans present, that she wept during all the time that she remained in the apartment; yet I was assured that she had never seen Mr. Lincoln in her life, and of course was touched by no personal associations. There is but one voice among all the Americans here in regard to this statue, and that is that it fills their noblest ideal of the man it represents, and does the highest honor to the cunning hand and true genius that fashioned it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.
A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.
Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.
Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

[Correspondence of Forney's Weekly Press.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19, 1869.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR.

Last night, in the House, an attempt was again made to raise the pay of the members from one thousand dollars, (the contract on which they were elected) to fifteen hundred dollars a year. This proposition for plunder came up on motion of a Democratic member unknown to fame, but known to Harrisburg as the gentleman from Montgomery. This same gentleman, who urged so earnestly this raise, which involved an extra appropriation of $66,000, earlier in the evening moved to strike out the salary of one of the assistant inspectors for the Soldier's Orphans' Schools. We only mention the fact as an illustration of modern Democracy.

The debate on the motion to raise the pay of the members was more than interesting. The evening previous, when the same motion was made in Committee of the Whole, it lacked, on a division, but five votes of being carried. Last night, after the session opened, it was thought by the fifteen hundred dollar men that they had secured these five and something handsome in addition. They openly boasted that the thing was set up, and throughout the debate showed a desire to carry the matter with a high hand—pressing the previous question—manifesting a dogged indifference to the manly and honest appeals of Mr. Herr, of Harrisburg, and Mr. Wilson, of Alleghany, and evidently wishing they could choke off the foolish and senile defence attempted in behalf of his motion by the gentleman from Montgomery.

When at last the vote came, Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, demanded the ayes and noes—an act of honest courage and unequivocal fidelity to the interests of the State which deserves public recognition. The result was a most inglorious defeat of the proposition. Very rarely has more cowardice been exhibited on the floor of any parliamentary body. The fifteen hundred dollar brigade came into the hall with a clear majority—noses counted. After a half hour's debate the roll-call showed them in a minority of 23 to 60, greatly to the disgust of their more manly leaders. Mr. Brown, of Huntingdon, whose speech in defence of the motion was somewhat rudely choked off by his own friends that the vote might be taken, was one of the first to vote "no," amid the derisive cheers of the House. He was followed by others, and the demoralization became complete.—Several gentlemen who deserve to be nameless, dodged by retiring. When they appeared and asked to have their votes recorded, they were stingingly rebuked by Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, who during the call seemed somewhat ashamed of his company, and they were not allowed the benefit.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

As it is now pretty well conceded that, following the example of Grant and his foreshadowed policy, the fighting issue of the next State campaign will be retrenchment and economy, the movements of the Legislature in that direction are looked to with especial interest. It is very fashionable now to abuse the present Legislature as extravagant and indecorously careless of the public interest, and it must be admitted that there is too much ground for these [illegible] ly with the Republican, is responsible for the shortcomings, whatever they may be, of this Legislature.

Second, The expenses of the Senate and House in former years, when under Democratic control, were much higher (taking into consideration the difference in the value of the currency), and the number of the employes greater than those of the present body. This is the record.

In support of this first proposition, remember that the Senate is composed of 18 Republicans to 15 Democrats. Mr. Taylor, of Beaver, being absent sick, leaves a Republican majority of but two. If the Democrats vote for or against any measure, it needs but one vote with them, or at most two, to give them the decision. Now, there are among the Republicans in that body more than two whose names are a synonym for integrity and fair dealing. They are familiarly known as "reformers," and "watchdogs of the treasury." If the Democracy were in earnest and honest in their professions they could defeat every bill which has even the suspicion of extravagance attached to it. But they are not. They use their position only to deliberately and designedly bring odium on the party in power. Far be it from us to undertake to excuse this Legislature where it needs censure, but we must say let the condemnation fall on the Legislature, and not on the Republican party. Moreover, it must be recollected that the Democracy have not as yet done anything at all looking toward retrenchment, or the more economical administration of public affairs. They have not even seriously and in good faith attempted to do anything of the kind.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Public interest, of course, centers here on the pending gubernatorial struggle. Harrisburg lives, moves, and has its being, such as it is, by politics, and every three years the excitement becomes intense. A large ratio of the people live but by the breath of politicians, and the movements of those gentlemen are watched and chronicled with absorbing interest.

DEMOCRATIC PROBABILITIES.

It is now very generally conceded that the Democratic State Convention will not be held until after the results of our own are known. July 4, will probably be selected as the day. A strong disposition is shown to avoid the frightful mistakes of past years—to take no steps in the dark, and to run no risks; consequently the platform and candidate will be somewhat determined by our action. Gen. Cass, of Allegheny, is looked forward to as the rising candidate. The selection lies between him and Hon. Asa Packer, both conveniently wealthy for Democratic manipulation.—Mr. Packer, however, although having an enthusiastic local and eastern support, and being well and favorably identified with the industrial interests of the State has, unfortunately, very intimate connections with the New York railroad interests, and it is not probable he can ever obtain the hearty and honest support of the great State railroads. This fact will likely throw the balance in favor of Gen. Cass.

DUBUQUE is a town where the boys reign supreme. An assemblage of citizens, headed by the "municipal authorities," as they fondly believed themselves, was lately broken up and driven from the ground by a crowd of boys armed with snow balls.

CONFUCIUS and Washington are, it is said, the only men who have attained universal fame. The name of Confucius is well known here in the West, while in the Empires of the East, Washington's name is the only famous one that has ever penetrated the occident.

ONE dozen troops of "Original Christy's Minstrels" are now perambulating England.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna., March 10, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE lower house of the Maine legislature, by a vote of 96 to 45, refused to abolish capital punishment.

ON Wednesday night a severe snow storm prevailed about St. Hyacinthe, Canada, covering the railroad track to the depth of ten feet.

THE Registrar General of London has adopted a new American word. In his weekly returns he says "two persons have died from alcoholism.

THE proceeds of Gen. Kilpatrick's lectures this winter are, he says, $30,000, of which he received one-third and the G. A. R. the remainder.

A RICHMOND paper has discovered that it is an unfortunate affair when a white man stabs a negro in the heart, but a diabolical murder when the position of the parties is reversed.

W. T. SHERMAN has been made General of the Army; Philip H. Sheridan Lieutenant General; John Schofield Major General, and C. C. Augur Brigadier General. These promotions will content both the army and the people.

EX-PRESIDENT Andrew Johnson gave the people of the United States a sort of a "farewell address" the day before he vacated the Presidential Mansion. He labored hard to vindicate his administration before the people, and wound up with a long list of grievances perpertrated upon the country by the law-making power—Congress. Exit Andy. Farewell Johnson party! May the like of either of you never be seen again.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The Spring elections in the respective townships throughout Beaver county, will take place on Friday the 19th instant. We cannot too strongly urge upon Republicans the importance of attending these elections and securing faithful and capable township officers as well as a firm and intelligent election board. The Democrats, under the especial instructions of Wallace, the Chairman of their State Central Committee, intend making these elections a specialty, and we should meet them with their own weapons.

PRESIDENT GRANT, on the 5th of March, at 12 M., sent to the Senate the names of the following gentlemen as Cabinet officers:

Secretary of State—E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—A. T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of War—J. M. Schofield, of Illinois, (temporarily.)

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph Borie, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.

Attorney General—E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

THAT little group of seedy, scheming Republican politicians, in this State, who have been trying to defeat Governor Geary's renomination, are well nigh at their string's end. The M'Clure "tilt" with General Grant and Governor Geary has settled the "hash" for the whole batch of them. Henceforth their power for mischief will be gone, and we apprehend now that Governor Geary—the Executive in whom the people have confidence—will be nominated in June next with little or no resistence from any quarter.

The following named counties have already selected their delegates and instructed them to vote for General Geary's renomination, viz: Bucks, Crawford, Warren, Forest, Potter, Jefferson, Clarion, Schuylkill, Blair, Bedford, Mifflin, Greene, Berks, York, and others that we do not now remember.

A FEW pretended Republican papers in this State are, just now, playing a very contemptible part by having Gov. Geary's name for renomination at their editorial heads, while at the same time they are secretly doing all in their power to defeat him.—These papers belong to what is known as the "Curtin faction" of the Republican party; and their editors have been among the "outs" at Harrisburg, for some time past. This status is a very unsatisfactory one to them, and to change it they look upon the overthrow of Gov. Geary as absolutely necessary. To accomplish that, they have secured the services of a few loose correspondents at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Washington, &c., to vilify the Governor's character. In their lucubrations he is charged with falsehood, deception and intrigue in the Grant-Geary-M'Clure imbroglio, and the whole of them are unsparing in their denunciations, because, as Governor of the State, he refused to lend himself to the attempt to hoist Ex-Gov. Curtin to a seat in Grant's Cabinet, while other and equally meritorious Pennsylvania Republicans were being pressed for the same position. This non-action, on his part, is a mortal offence in their estimation, but in the estimation of all candid and honorable Republicans is precisely the course he should have taken. In revenge, therefore, they now desire his defeat, and to conceal their purposes and mask their plans, they meanly pretend they are his friends so that they can strike him the harder at the opportune moment. But will their intrigue succeed? We do not think it will. Gov. Geary's official acts are heartily commended by the great body of the people of the State, and his political conduct throughout is warmly endorsed by the whole Republican party, if we except that little faction which was ignominiously driven from Washington a few days ago, by Gen. Grant. That driving out has virtually "squelched" them in this State. The people now see "what manner of men" they are. If they possessed anybody's confidence before, they have certainly lost it now, and thus believing, we do not think they will be able—notwithstanding their contemptible mode of operating—to injure Governor Geary in the least. He is the people's Governor, and the people will see that a few disappointed politicians will work him no injury.

THE INAUGURAL.

We have read with heartfelt pleasure the Inaugural Address of President Grant. It is short, plain, positive, and to the point. It is honest, patriotic, republican. It is one of the most concise, yet sufficiently explicit State papers of the age. No one can be so obtuse as to misunderstand it. It is not susceptible of misconstruction; and embodies a policy at once judicious and feasible. He will always express his views to Congress and urge them with all his ability—will use the veto when he thinks the case requires; but will execute faithfully all laws passed, as the surest way of having bad ones repealed. He will "always have a policy to recommend but none to enforce against the will of the people." War has entailed upon us a heavy public debt, and it must be paid to the last dollar in gold, "unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." The national honor must be maintained. "Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of the public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which should be the best in the world." What a terrible blow is here dealt to the *quasi* Democratic repudiators whose cry is "greenbacks for bonds." There will be poor hopes for office for that party who have been surmising and praying that Grant would turn out a "very large elephant on the hands of the Republican party." He says we must return to specie payment as soon as it can be done without injury to the debtor, and without crippling commerce. He is in favor of building railroads to open out our western mines; but not until we are able by resumption to collect specie and pay it out. The revenue shall be faithfully collected, and he will appoint no one to office who will not carry out these principles. He will favor "any course toward the Indians which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage should be settled now by the adoption of the XVth Constitutional Amendment.

To all the above every Republican and every lover of his country can subscribe. The Inaugural is published in another column, and we hope and expect every one will read it.

THE CABINET.

The agony is over. The long suspense has been interrupted. The field of conjecture in relation to the chances of success of favorites has been broken up. Grant has announced his cabinet. Many are the disappointed ones; but they are such as looked for the instalment either of eminently talented, and not over scrupulously honest politicians, or of long tried and prominent leaders of the Republican army.

It was expected that President Grant would appoint E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, to a seat in his Cabinet. That gentleman had been his old and familiar friend. In fact General Grant declared several weeks ago that it could not be expected he should do otherwise than appoint him. He has accordingly announced his name for Secretary of State. Mr. Washburne is a man of ability and integrity. Those who think him unequal, as a Statesman, to cope with the diplomats of Europe should suspend their judgment till he has had a trial. It is not always that the brusque, bold, off-hand man, in parliamentary debate, is but surface foam; often there is a solid, deep under-current of sound judgment and acute and critical perception of the laws which should govern the intercourse between nations, lying beneath; and this we believe true of E. B. Washburne. Above all, he is an honest man.

A. T. Stewart, the New York Mercantile millionaire, goes into the Treasury. He has financed himself from a poor street tape-seller to the greatest merchant prince in the world. If he brings his talents as sharply to bear in favor of the U. S. Treasury, we will soon be able to square up the public debt. Mr. Stewart bears the reputation of an honest merchant, and he is already too wealthy to think of purloining the treasury.

J. M. Schofield, the late Secretary of War, has been continued for the present in that position. He is well known to the country as an able officer and a talented man.

Adolph Borie, of Philadelphia, one whom Col. McClure denounced to Gen. Grant as not being "a representative man of the party," has been appointed to the office of Secretary of the Navy. With his antecedents we are not familiar; but, while we believe General Grant has set his face against appointing any of the political hacks who have grown old and corrupt in feeding from the public crib, we have an abiding confidence in his determination to fill his Cabinet with honest and capable men. We conclude, therefore, that Mr. Borie will prove to be of that class.

Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, has been nominated for the Interior Department. There could not have been a better selection made—a sound lawyer, an eminent Statesman and of indefatigable industry—just the man for the place. We would here remark, the men we are acquainted with are able, sound and loyal; and we take it for granted those with whom we are unacquainted, who have received appointments, are of the same class.

J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, is in the Post Office Department. He is well known to fame as an able Statesman.

E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Attorney General.—He is an able jurist, a sound Republican, and a conscientious man. An excellent selection and one that will give dignity and character to his Department.

Take the Cabinet altogether, we think it an able, and certainly an honest one. That is what the country wants at present—curtailment of expenses—reduction of taxation—an honest and faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. The ball has commenced rolling; let the evil disposed give it a wide birth; or, McClure like, it will crush them.

GAINES C. BAKER, charged with embezzling funds of the Tradesmens' Bank, at New York, received the pardon of President Johnson wednesday, on the recommendation of a large number of merchants.

In the assignment of new Commanders to the different Military Districts, the people generally, will be pleased with the new President for sending General Sheridan back to Louisiana and Texas. Order will reign there in the future.

THE XLIst Congress met on the 4th instant, and the House organized by electing Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, Speaker, and the Hon. Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, for Clerk, but little important business has thus far been transacted by either branch of Congress. The Standing Committees will be published next week.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature, after attending the inauguration, reconvened at Harrisburg on the evening of the 8th. In the House, Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, offered a joint resolution ratifying the fifteenth Constitutional amendment. Adopted by a party vote. The Senate has not yet acted on the question.

THE invitations to a "hard times party" in Wisconsin are issued on brown paper, and the instructions to each guest are to dress in every day clothes and bring crackers in his pocket.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY says: "He that assails error because it *is* error, without respect of persons, must be prepared for a storm from the party who were fanning him with the gentle breath of applause, so long as he had been dealing with the errors of the party who opposed them.

CAPTAIN FORD, of the tug Nettie Jones, who was arrested a few days since at Duvall's Bluff, was released, on Monday, at Little Rock, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and gave bail in $20,000 to appear at the May term of the Circuit Court of Phillips county to answer the charge of robbery.

WILLIAM G. BATTELLE, ESQ., died at his home in Wheeling, on Tuesday, aged about thirty-two years. He was well known among steamboatmen as a member of the firm of Booth, Battelle & Co., and was a promising young man. During the war he was connected with Captain F. W. Hurst, in the Quartermaster's Department in Cincinnati.

AT the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a special committee reported adversely to the government giving subsidies to steamships or railroads, or for improving the Mississippi river, or reclamation of lands adjacent thereto, until the country is in a better condition to liquidate its indebtedness in coin. The portion in relation to the Mississippi river was struck out, and the report adopted.

AFTER General Grant's Cabinet was announced and confirmed by the Senate it was discovered that an old law, passed in 1798, makes Mr. A. T. Stewart ineligible to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. The law referred to prohibits a shipper or a negotiator of public securities from serving in that capacity. Gen. Grant on last Saturday asked Congress to repeal the act, but as Mr. Sumner gave notice of opposition the request will hardly be complied with. In that event, Mr. Stewart will be obliged to resign the treasury port-folio. Who will then be chosen to fill the place is at the present time "unknown to thousands."

Retirement of Speaker Colfax.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives on the 3d instant:

Resolved, That the retirement of Hon. Schuylar Colfax from the Speaker's Chair, after a long and faithful discharge of its duties, is an event in our current history which would cause general regret, were it not that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talents and experience in the higher sphere of duty to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from our distinguished Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, of his promptness in administering rules and facilitating the business of the body, of his urbane manners, and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him into his new field of duty and throughout life the kind regards of every member of the Congress.

The Grant-M'Clure Controversy.

Col. A. K. M'Clure, in his card published elsewhere in the *Republic*, explanatory of his visit to Washington, and his interview with the President elect, says he told Gen. Grant that Governor Geary had promised to write him a letter on the subject of his Cabinet. The Governor, on the contrary, says to General Grant in a telegram that he has never so written, and although he does not say so in so many words, certainly conveys the idea that he did not make any such promise.

Governor Geary and Col. M'Clure are both recognized representatives of the republican party, and when a question of political veracity arises between them, that party is entitled to know all the facts, that it may decide who is at fault. As the matter now stands the friends of the Executive assert that Col. M'Clure has unwittingly or otherwise made statements to the President elect which are not strictly correct; on the other hand Colonel M'Clure's friends state that on Saturday week the Governor informed Messrs. Forney and Kauffman, of the Harrisburg *State Guard*, that he would visit Washington expressly to urge Ex-Governor Curtin's appointment to the Cabinet, or if anything prevented his so doing he would write to that effect. This conversation was communicated to Col. M'Clure, and he subsequently stated it to Gen. Grant. They say that, on the Monday following, the Governor changed his intention, and Colonel M'Clure's friends charge that after it had been positively ascertained that Mr. Curtin would not be appointed, he sent his telegraphic denial. We regret this unpleasant controversy, but the party will demand a full explanation shall be made.—*Sunday Republic.*

We are authorized by Gov. Geary, personally, to contradict the above in toto. Governor Geary never promised Messrs. Kauffman and Forney to write a letter or visit Washington for or against the appointment of Gov. Curtain, and if any person really told Mr. M'Clure that the Governor had said so, he told him an untruth. No friend of Gen. Geary would ask him to recommend either one of the many gentlemen proposed as members of Gen. Grant's Cabinet from this State. Since all of them, with a single exception, are to-day the warm friends of the Governor, it would not be proper to use his Executive influence with President Grant in any manner.

Col. M'Clure has now been repudiated in his statements to Gen. Grant, by Judges Agnew and Williams, of the Supreme Court, and by the Governor of the State. President Grant will, hereafter, place very little confidence in his statements.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

EDITOR ARGUS:—Very great indignation has been created in all quarters among Republicans, by a very severe, wanton and unjustifiable attack made upon Gov. Geary by a Washington correspondent in the last issue of the *Beaver Radical* over the signature of J; and it is a query how a paper ostensibly supporting Gov. Geary and advocating his re-nomination, could admit such a grossly abusive article into its columns.

In relation to the authorship of the letter in question no one seems to have any doubt; and so well is the author's character as a politician known to the leading men of this county that they are but little surprised to see him thus attack one of the most acceptable Executives Pennsylvania has ever had.

This man J. charges Gov. Geary with a breach of faith in that he promised to advocate Mr. Curtin's claim to a seat in Grant's Cabinet, and then failed to write the letter, and adds: "Here it is said is where the Governor makes his mistakes. He promises and then very soon after sees occasion to change his mind, and forgets to do as he agreed."

By this severe charge we are forcibly reminded of the trite adage that men are apt to judge the motives and actions of others by their own. In J's. case the adage is well exemplified, for every one knows that as a politician he has gained a very unenviable reputation for the very sin with which he charges Gov. Geary.

We are disposed to think that J. speaks for Mr. Cameron and his friends in relation to Gov. Geary's renomination entirely at random, and totally without their authority or approval. We do not believe that Gen. Cameron has even made the declaration J. attributes to him; and further that the charge of disaffection toward Gov. Geary in Philadelphia is a bare assumption, and has no foundation in fact.

We have noted the politics of our State very closely for the past twenty-five years, and have taken some pains to make ourselves acquainted with the general history of our Governors back to the days of Mifflin, and we believe the testimony of every honest man in the State will justify the declaration that we have never had a Governor whose administration has been more generally acceptable to the people, nor one whose management of the finances of the State has exhibited more ability or produced more gratifying results than Gov. Geary's.

The very unequivocable manner in which he has been endorsed by those counties which have already chosen delegates to the State Convention is an unanswerable refutation of all such slanders as that which J. has uttered against him.

The fact of the matter is simply this: that J. has been greatly disappointed in his political aspirations by Curtin's failure to secure a place in the Cabinet. All his bright visions of a little consulship in Europe have been clouded; and hence in a fit of spleen he allowed his feelings so far to override his judgment as to maliciously attack the character of one whose sense of duty would not permit him to use the influence of his official position to the aggrandizement of unscrupulous and ambitious demagogues.

J. has committed a sin for which, *politically*, there should be, and we most sincerely hope there is *no pardon*. We hope our good Governor will spot this man J., and enroll him among those of his *very worst enemies*—an enemy who in one breath proclaims him as perfidious and totally unworthy of the high place he occupies; and in the next, with a dissimulation at which the Devil might blush, fawningly exclaims, "we regard Gov. Geary as an honest man, and would like to see him re-elected." What a shortsighted fool must he be who will wantonly defame one's character, and then upon the instant flatteringly say: "I was only joking; why bless my soul you are one of the best and most honest of men." J's. lack of wisdom in this instance is equalled only by his ignorance of the rules of syntax; and while in his overweening anxiety to be esteemed a leader in politics, he essays to rate himself as a man of wisdom, he will learn sooner or later that, by just such blunders as he has committed in his Washington letter of the 1st inst., he is forfeiting the respect and confidence of all his political associates.

We should (J. says *would*) like to see Gov. Geary re-elected; and if the popular sentiment of the State, as expressed by the Republican press, is to be taken as an indication of what the party intend to do, we confidently expect a realization of our desire, notwithstanding such men as "J." may, in the interests of *other aspirants*, malign and traduce a man who has proved to the satisfaction of his constituency that he is no less honest and efficient in the civil arena than he was brave and patriotic on his country's battle-fields.

JUSTINUS.

GEN. GRANT MISREPRESENTED.—In the published statement of Col. M'Clure's conversation with Gen. Grant, the latter has been grossly misrepresented, and we are gratified to observe that Gen. Grant has not hesitated to correct the same. On Saturday morning Gen. Grant remarked to Mr. Dickey (Mr. Stevens' successor), that he did not say he was not a representative of a political party; but that when Col. M'Clure mentioned the name of Geo. H. Stuart and others as not representatives of the Republican party, they being unknown to the politicians of Pennsylvania, Gen. Grant remarked: "On the same ground you might say that I am not a representative of any party, although I have been voted for by one."—*Har. Telegraph.*

Judges Williams and Agnew Impeach M'Clure's Veracity.

Gov. Geary's emphatic denial of having endorsed Gov. Curtin, for a position in General Grant's Cabinet, was published by us on Saturday evening, and now we have an equally positive denial from Judges William's and Agnew. Neither of them has written a letter, as alleged by Col. M'Clure. A Philadelphia paper says that both of them, and Judge Read as well, were applied to several days ago by influential friends of Gov. Curtin, to commit themselves in this manner to his support. At repeated interviews they were urged to take this action. Judge Read yielded to the pressure, and wrote a letter urging upon Gen. Grant the appointment of Curtin to a Cabinet position.

But both the other judges declined to accede to the request from the first to the last, not deeming it consistent with their duties on the bench. In conversation, Judge Williams said emphatically:

"Such a thing as doing this never entered into my thoughts."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

President Grant and Vice President Colfax Installed—The Inaugural Address—Full Accounts of the Ceremonies and Incidents of the Occasion.

[From telegraph to Pitt. Gaz.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1869.

The day dawned with rain, but the route along which the procession was to pass was soon thronged with people.

The first appearance of troops at headquarters was company K, Fifth United States Cavalry. Gen. Grant arrived shortly afterwards. The following Cable dispatch was placed in his hands:

"MARCH 4, 1869.—*To President Grant, Washington:* In honor of the man and the day, three cheers for the President.

Members of the Berlin Exchange.

FRITZ MAYER."

Vice Pres't. Colfax reached headquarters about 10 o'clock, and went immediately to Gen. Grant's office, and after a cordial greeting with the President elect and the members of his staff, entered into conversation with the gentlemen present, on ordinary topics.

In the meantime the troops and military organizations began forming and the crowd of spectators upon the streets grew more dense. At precisely eleven o'clock the Marshals entered Headquarters, and the troops were stationed at proper posts.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Gen. Grant, calm and composed as ever in his life, came from his office and entered his phaeton, accompanied by Gen. Rawlings. Vice President elect, Colfax, came next, and entered the next carriage, accompanied by Admiral Bailey, of New York. Next a committee of the members of the staff of Gen. Grant entered carriages with the Committees of Congress and and of different organizations present.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

As the procession started the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Regular and volunteer troops were drawn up along the square, and came to a present arms as the carriage containing the President elect, with his head uncovered, drove slowly along, while immense cheers rent the air on every side.

There were eight grand divisions in line, the first under Col. Wallace, and composed of regulars escorting the President and Vice President elect. The second division was composed of volunteers, including two colored organizations. The third division was composed of prominent civil officers of the Government, Foreign Ministers, Grant and Colfax electors, officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and the corporate authorities of this city and Georgetown. The fourth division was composed of Republican organizations of this city and elsewhere. The fifth division of sailors and soldiers, Union Grant and Colfax Clubs. The other divisions were composed of the United States Fire Department and its visitors, and the City of Washington Fire Department and its visitors.

Among the prominent objects of attraction was a minature ship, fully rigged and manned, and a printing press in operation.

The head of the parade having reached the Capitol, the President-elect entered to take the oath and deliver his inaugural address. The throng of human beings in front exceeded anything ever before witnessed here. The procession was about one hour in passing a given point.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

About 11:30 the unsuccessful attempt to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was followed by a little period of inaction, and as there appeared to be no further business to transact, or at least no disposition to do anything else, apparently by common consent the Senators began to chat with each other and change seats.

In a few minutes the desks on the right hand side of the Chamber were left vacant for the occupation of the Diplomatic Corps and other invited guests, who kept coming. The Diplomats, however, entered in a body and attracted immediate attention by the splendor of their uniforms and dignified bearing. All Legations were represented and Ministers of the principal foreign nations were all present, except Baron Gerolt, of Prussia, who was detained at home by sickness.

Among those present who were particularly noticed were Edward Thornton, Minister from Great Britain; M. Bertheny, French Minister; Chevalier Cerrute, Minister from Italy, and Blacque Bey, Turkish Embassador, who sat in the front line.

Behind the Ministers and Charge De Affaires were ranged a large number of secretaries and attaches of various Legations, who also, in many instances, were gorgeously attired.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Soon after a buzz of excitement called attention to the appearance at a side door of the President and Vice President elect, who entered arm in arm respectively with Senators Cragin and M'Creery, the Committee appointed to escort them to the chamber. Almost at the same moment, and before they had reached the open space in front of the chair, the door at the main entrance was thrown open and the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in the robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber, walked in procession down the centre aisle and took the seats prepared for them in front of the rostrum.

General Grant had meantime been conducted to a chair immediately in front of the Clerk's desk, and sat facing the audience, the target for several thousand eyes, whose gaze he seemed neither to avoid nor realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON NOT PRESENT.

A seat to the left of that prepared for General Grant was in readiness for President Johnson, but was unoccupied, nor was the latter in the Capitol this morning, but signed bills as they were sent to him at the White House.

INAUGURATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The presiding officer having announced that all was in readiness for the inauguration of the Vice President elect, Mr. Colfax advanced up the steps of the rostrum, and facing the Presiding Officer, took the usual oath of office, which the latter administered.

Turning to the Senate, Mr. Colfax delivered the following address, which was listened to with the deepest attention and distinctly audible to all:

ADDRESS OF MR. COLFAX.

SENATORS: In entering upon the duties of this Chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy, not only of its historic renown, but also of those States whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

SENATORS SWORN IN.

The Senators elect then came forward as their names were called and took the Senatorial oath of office, which was administered by the newly inducted Vice President, in the following order: Thos. F. Bayard, Delaware; Arthur I. Boreman, West Virginia; William A. Buckingham, Connecticut; Matt. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Eugene Casserly, California; Geo. F. Edmunds, Vermont; Reuben E. Fenton, New York; Abijah Gilbert, Florida; Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; D. D. Pratt, Indiana; Alex. Ramsey, Minnesota; Carl Schurz, Missouri; John Scott, Pennsylvania; Wm. Sprague, Rhode Island; Wm. M. Stewart, Nevada; John P. Stockton, New Jersey; Charles Sumner, Massachusetts; Allen G. Thurman, Ohio; Thomas W. Tipton, Nebraska. Two of the Senators elect, Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, and Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, were not present.

INAUGURATION OF PRES'T. GRANT.

The organization of the Senate having been completed, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east part of the Capitol to participate in the cerimonies of the inauguration of the President elect. A procession was accordingly formed and the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the coridors and rotunda to the place indicated, in the following order: The Marshal of the Supreme Court; Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; President elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements; the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate; The Diplomatic Corps; ex-members of House of Representatives and members elect to the Forty-First Congress; Heads of Departments; Governors of States and Territories; Officers of the Army and Navy, and all persons who had been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the first landing place of the first flight of steps, had been constructed a platform capable of accommodating together with the steps, about five or six hundred persons. It had a semi-circular front, which was covered with wreaths of evergreen. The National flag was also entwined with two of the columns supporting the foot of the portico. On reaching the platform the President elect took a seat provided for him immediately in front of the centre, Vice President Colfax and the Seargent-at-Arms in charge of the ceremonies sitting on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left.—The Senate Committee of Arrangements were near at hand, and next in the rear were the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupying seats on the left, and the members and Secretary of the Senate on the right. The Diplomatic Corps were to have occupied seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court but were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves from being crowded into the back ground by members of the House of Representatives and others, who secured the foremost places remaining, and left the Diplomats to take their chances with the officers of the army and navy and others on the steps and portico, where perhaps they fared better, being less crowded and having a better view of the surroundings.

The rain had ceased, and though the atmosphere was damp and heavy the weather seemed to have no chilling effect on the general enthusiasm. The grounds opposite and the streets adjoining were packed with human beings. Near General Grant, and a little behind him, sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Sharp, and Mrs. Casey her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gen. Dent and her children Jennie and Nellie, and Masters Fred and U. S. jr.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

The shouts and bursts of music from a dozen bands subsided as the President elect and Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and the latter commenced, in a clear and solemn tone, to recite the formula of the Presidential Oath of Office, which General Grant reverentially took. The boom of cannon and shouts of the vast multitude then burst forth. Partial quiet having been restored, the President rose and proceeded to read from manuscript his inaugural address.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Citizens of the United States:

Your suffrages having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservations, and with the determination to do, with the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conscientious desire, and the determination to fill it the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people.

On all the leading questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment and when I think it advisable, will exercise the Constitutional privelege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people.

The laws are to govern all alike—those opposed as well as those who favor them. I know of no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride; remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires the security of persons, property, and for religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, and without regard to local prejudices. Laws to secure these will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished, without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the National honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditure in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now—with ten of its States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, to a greater prosperity than ever before—with the paying capacity of twenty five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then, with more ease than we now pay for our useless luxuries. Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box of wealth—the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately, it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should

that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before.

Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all the industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who, from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determinatio ton do is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels.

It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, and to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to our foreign policy, I would deal with the nations as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as any portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask for a patient forbearance, one towards another, throughout the land, and a determined effort, on the part of every citizen, to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

DURING THE DELIVERY

His voice was not audible, except to persons on or near the front of the platform, but at every pause the satisfaction manifested by those who were near at hand was responded to by cheers and shouts from the crowd more distant, and some of the points of the address were quietly circulated from mouth to mouth and made the occasion for applause even sometime after their utterance.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

During the delivery of the address little Nellie Grant was lifted over the shoulders of intermediate spectators and reached the side of her father, where she stood some time unseen and unnoticed by him, but so smiling and happy and brightly innocent that her presence seemed to lend a gleam of sunshine to the scene, and the incident called forth many expressions of pleasure and admiration.

CEREMONIES CONCLUDED.

At the conclusion of the address the President was warmly congratulated by his friends and soon afterwards left in his carriage for the White House.

The procession re-formed and took up its line of march in the same direction, and the Senators having returned to their Chamber the crowd dispersed and the inauguration ceremonies brought to a conclusion.

Most of the Senators having returned to the Chamber the session was resumed at 12:45 P. M., and five minutes afterwards, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Grant reached the White House after his inauguration about 2 P. M. He was met at the door by General Schofield, Secretary of War, who had been left by Mr. Johnson in charge of the Executive office. The latter left the White House at twelve o'clock, with the members of his Cabinet, except General Schofield.—Vice President Colfax also accompanied President Grant to the White House. The members of the staff of Gen. Grant were also present.

An immense multitude congregated outside the gates of the Executive mansion, in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon.

DISPATCH FROM BISMARCK.

Upon his entrance to the office the following dispatch was handed to President Grant:

Berlin, March 4.—President Grant, White House, Washington: My cordial congratulations on this solemn day. [Signed.] BISMARCK.

LAST ACTS AS GENERAL.

The last papers signed by General Grant, as General of the Army, were a number of documents intended for reference to the Secretary of War, and two warrants for Hospital Stewards in the army. General Grant will not dine at the White House. His phaeton remained at the door in readiness to convey him home again.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The new wing of the Treasury Department was elegantly arranged for the unofficial festivities. The various rooms appropriated to this purpose were handsomely decorated with portraits, flags and evergreens. The crowd was immense. There were many elegant toilettes, and not a few distinguished personages were in the assemblage. At half past ten o'clock President Grant and wife, Vice President Colfax and wife, and the latter's immediate relatives, came in the building and were immediately conducted to a private room set apart for them. They were accompanied by private friends, and the Diplomatic corps, composing a part of the company. A dense crowd pressed toward the door, and when the distinguished party came out followed them to an upper room designated for the purpose, where the President, Vice President and their wives received the congratulation of their friends, as well as those who were merely attracted by curiosity. There was an abundance of music, but little dancing. Owing to the want of room there was no comfort anywhere in the building, and many were glad to escape from the pressure.

A TOUGH CASE.—In Arkansas, Elder Knapp, while "baptising" converts at a revival meeting, advanced with a wiry, sharp-eyed old chap into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause a tall powerful looking chap, with an eye like a blaze, who was leaning on a long rifle and quietly looking on, remarked: "Elder, I don't want to interfere in this yere business any, but I want to say that this is an old sinner you've got hold of, and I know that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him you'll have to anchor him out in deep water overnight."

New Advertisements.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

One Ton White Lead,

10 Bbls. Linseed Oil,

10 " N. O. Molasses,

100 " Choice Flour,

100 Kegs Nails,

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar.

Large stock of

HARDWARE,

Fresh Stock of

Boots and Shoes!

New Spring Style

DRY GOODS.

All Bought Low, and for Sale Low.

March 1st, 1869.

John H. & A. Murdock,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, [illegible]

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large [illegible] at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their old STAND,

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO, AGENT FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

List of Causes for Trial at March Term, 1869—First Week.

[illegible]

Second Week.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

TEN DOLLARS A DAY!

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.

LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS!

[illegible]

WALL PAPER.

The "Old Paper Store" in a New Place.

W. P. MARSHALL

No. 101 Liberty Street,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No 52 St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAVE JUST OPENED

NEW GOODS.

[illegible]

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, March 10, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 6th of March, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Feb. 28,	[illegible] deg.	[illegible] deg.	[illegible] deg
Mar. 1,	11 deg.	32 deg.	30 deg
" 2,	32 deg.	36 deg.	35 deg
" 3,	32 deg.	53 deg.	34 deg
" 4,	37 deg.	23 deg.	15 deg
" 5,	14 deg.	[illegible]	26 deg
" 6,	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Jas. Cameron—Attorney at Law.
For Sale—John Border.
Wall Paper—Dezouche & Co.
Removal—Lindsay, Sterritt & Euwer.
Indian Physician—Dr. E. S. Warner.
Dry Goods—M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.
New Goods—J. W. Barker & Co.
Stoves and Tinware—O. R. Anshutz.
Agents Wanted—C. S. Green & Co.
Special Notice—Snitger & Co.
Special Notice—Speyerer & Sons.
Notice in Bankruptcy—E. Sankey.
Special Notices—A. S. Harvey.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last issue:

Thomas H. Mason, Ohioville,	$3 00
J. F. Cunningham, New Galilee,	1 00
Dr. D. Stanton, New Brighton,	2 00
Jacob Diem, Brush Creek,	2 00
R. W. McDonald, Water Cure,	2 00
Samuel Armstrong, Knob,	2 00
Rev. W. G. Taylor, Water Cure,	2 00
W. Johnson, Darlington,	2 00
A. C. Hawkins, Pleasantville,	2 00
John Stiles, Rochester,	2 00
S. Walton, Chippewa,	2 00
A. B. Wolf, Beaver,	5 00
Rev. S. Curtis, Georgetown,	1 50

Court.—Court commences in this place on next Monday. A large amount of business will no doubt be transacted during its session, which will be of two weeks duration.

CLOVER and Timothy Seeds for sale at the store of Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

Pittsburgh M. E. Conference.—The Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church will commence its annual session at New Philadelphia, Ohio, on Wednesday March 17th. A daily paper, containing a full account of the proceedings, will be published while the Conference is in session.

100 BARRELS of Climax and Stevens Flour just received, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

Rev. A. B. Bradford.—This gentleman will deliver a lecture in the M. E. Church, in Beaver, next Monday evening at 7 o'clock, subject, "The Mutual Relations of the Family, the Church and the State." The above subject is an interesting one, and will we are sure, be handled in an able manner. Let the citizens give him an audience.

100 BARRELS of Canton City Mills Flour, wholesale and retail, at the store of Speyerer & Sons, in Rochester, Pa.

Fair and Festival.—The Fair and Festival held in Bridgewater last week for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church of that place, (Rev. Shields') is said to have been a very decided success. Everybody was pleased with it, and the proceeds exceeded the most sanguine expectations. About two hundred dollars were realized over the expenses.

THE leaven is working! The low price at which we are selling Flour has startled the Millers, and they threaten to "consolidate" to prevent us from doing so. We are not scared. We are the people's friends. We cannot and will not be undersold. SNITGER & CO.

Mill Property Sold.—During last week the grist and saw mill property in Sharon, owned by Messrs. J. & H. Darragh, was sold to the Messrs. Davidson of North Bridgewater for the sum of $7,000. The latter took possession of the property on Tuesday of last week. The Messrs. Darragh have a large lot of lumber, which they propose to sell cheap. Give them a call.

POTATOES.—A large lot of prime Peach Blow Potatoes just received and for sale by A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater.

To the Afflicted.—In this week's paper will be found the card of Dr. E. S. Warner, the well known Indian practitioner, of Pittsburgh. We would advise our readers to carefully read the advertisement, and give him a call or address him by letter.

"Benzine" Establishments.—We learn incidentally that on or about the 1st of May this year, there will be *thirty* distilleries in operation in this Congressional district. They will be located as follows: In Washington county sixteen, Greene seven, Beaver two, Lawrence five. Two others in Washington county will commence operations sometime during the summer. The comparison of Beaver with the other counties of the 24th district makes us feel somewhat proud of her standing on the temperance question.

HONEY DRIPS, the best Syrup in the market, for sale by A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater.

Temperance.—We are requested to state that Hon. S. B. Chase, G. W. C. T. of Pennsylvania, will deliver two lectures in New Brighton on the evenings of March 11th and 12th.

Mr. Chase has the reputation of being a good lecturer, and we have no doubt of his ability to entertain and instruct those who may go to hear him. On the first of the evenings referred to the Good Templars will be present in full regalia.

BACON, Shoulders, and heavy Clear Sides, on hand and for sale by A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater.

District Collectorship.—The selection of a suitable person to collect the Internal Revenue for the 24th Pa. district, will devolve upon the "powers that be" in due course of time. Beaver county has, we believe, three gentlemen within her borders that desire the position and will apply for the place. They are as follows: A. Robertson, Esq., of Beaver Falls, present incumbent, C. A. Merrick, Esq., of New Brighton, and Milton Townsend, Esq., also of New Brighton. We presume, in due course of time, they will severally call upon their friends to lend a helping hand.

CHOICE S. C. Hams for sale by A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater.

Rochester Borough Ticket.—The Republicans of Rochester Borough, a few evenings ago, nominated the following excellent ticket. We trust it will be elected by a "rousing" majority. The election comes off next week:

Chief Burgess—Joseph R. Pendleton.
Assistant Burgess—George C. Cunningham.
Council—Thomas J. Power, Thomas J. Chandler, Monroe Miller, Stephen B. Cross, Abraham S. Dobson, John Sharpe, John Morton, David Cohen, John H. Cable.
Judge of Election—Gilbert Pendleton.
Inspector of Election—R. F. McIlvain.
Constable—F. M. Anderson.
School Directors—S. J. Cross, O. R. Coe.
Assessor—John McGown.

SEE our prices! Best Extra Family Flour for $8.00 a barrel, Second quality $7.50—this is excellent flour, and many families like it as well as the higher-priced Flour. SNITGER & CO.

Bad Practice.—One very bad practice in our town which should be done away with at once is that of stopping horses and wagons on the street crossings while the drivers are in conversation with somebody they may chance to meet. Persons on foot have some rights—it is not always pleasant to walk around the [illegible].

STILL ahead! It is amusing to watch the flutter and consternation among grocers, drug stores, and millers, caused by the fact that Snitger & Co. can still sell a better and cheaper article of first-class Flour than any of them. SNITGER & CO.

Prisoners in Beaver Jail.—As some of our friends have inquired of us respecting the number of prisoners now confined in the Beaver County Jail, and other particulars concerning them, we here give a list of the names of the same, the crimes of which they are accused and for which they were arrested, etcetera.

Matthew Anderson.—Was committed to jail December 9th, 1867, for arson. He was tried, convicted, and remitted to jail, where he will be kept for an indefinite period, for unsoundness of mind.

Daniel Gibb.—Was committed to jail August 13th, 1868, for larceny. Confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to jail for 1 year. A petition is now being taken around for the pardon of this prisoner, which will probably result in his release.

Benj. S. Jackson (colored).—He was committed November 16, 1868, for a plot to rob. Remitted to jail, for default of bail, for 1 year.

David Reddick (colored).—Was committed December 15th, 1868, for robbery. Is awaiting trial.

Carolina Reddick.—Committed for same as above. Waiting trial.

Isaac Heygamon.—Was committed to jail January 2d, 1869, for larceny. Waiting trial.

James Jamieson.—Was committed January 12th, 1869, for larceny. Waiting trial.

William O'Herrin.—Committed to jail January 28, 1869, for selling liquor, and assault and battery. Is waiting trial.

Robert Mitchell.—Committed February 20th, 1869, for larceny. Waiting trial.

It will be seen from the above that the total number of prisoners now confined in the jail is 9, part of whom have been convicted and part awaiting trial. Those who have not yet been tried will have their cases brought up in the March term of court, which commences Monday next.

AN indisputable fact! That people are *not* all going from the West to the East end of Beaver to buy their Groceries, &c. The reverse is the case. *Grocers* from the East end have bought from Snitger & Co. to sell again. They are wise. They come to the West end, to SNITGER & CO's.

How Stupid.—Did you ever think how stupid it was to walk along the street with an umbrella or cane under your arm, the point sticking out for every body to run his face into.

How stupid for three ladies to walk abreast and move so slowly that persons in a hurry must either go between them or get into the gutter.

How stupid to stare at an acquaintance when you pass them on the street and neglect to speak when you are saluted.

How stupid to wear long dresses on the street or at public assemblages, and when any one is so unfortunate as to step on it, look daggers at them instead of turn for an apology.

How stupid to cover the smell of your unwashed person with musk or other deodorizing perfumes.

How stupid to think that people's opinion of you increase in proportion to the cost of your clothes.

How stupid to refuse to sing or play when urged, or to bore people to distraction by doing so when not asked.

How stupid to go late to church and annoy the congregation by your entrance after service has commenced.

How stupid to neglect to thank a person who has tendered you a favor, even a stranger.

Agricultural Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, at the Sheriff's Office, in Beaver, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, settling the Treas.' account, &c.—A full attendance is earnestly desired.

J. R. HARRAH,
2t Secretary.

The Coming Girl.—An enthusiastic contemporary thus discourses upon the qualities which will characterize the "coming girl." Let her come! But listen to the gushing strain:

She will vote, will be of some use in the world, will cook her own food, will earn her own living, and will not die an old maid. The coming girl will not wear the Grecian bend, dance the German, ignore all possibilities of knowing how to work, will not endeavor to break the hearts of unsophisticated young men, will spell correctly, understand English before she affects French; will preside with equal grace at the piano or wash-tub, will spin more yarn for the house than for the street, will not despise her plainly clad mother, her poor relations, or the hand of an honest worker; will wear a bonnet, speak good, plain unlisping English, will darn her own stockings, will know how to make doughnuts, and will not read the Ledger oftener than she does her Bible.

The coming girl will walk five miles a day, if need be, to keep her cheeks in a glow, will mind her health, her physical development and her mothers will adopt a costume both sensible and conducive to comfort and health; will not confound hypocrisy and politeness; will not place trying to please above frankness, will have courage to [illegible] an unwelcome acquaintance; will not think refinement is French duplicity—that assumed hospitality where hate dwells in the heart, is better than condemnation; will not confound grace of government with silly reflection; will not regard the end of her being to have a beau.

The coming girl will not look to Paris, but to reason, for her fashions; will not aim to follow a foolish fashion because milliners and dress makers decreed it; will not torture her body, shrivel her soul with [illegible] and pleasure.

McElroy, Dickson & Co., 54 Wood street, Pittsburgh, the old established and reliable Wholesale Dry Goods firm, advertise in this week's paper their Spring Stock of Goods, at reasonable rates, and invite their friends to call upon them. Read their advertisement.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Beaver on the 1st day of March:

J. M. Burns, Esq.
Mrs. Hamilton Bruce.
Miss Sallie Crawford.
Miss S. M. Crawford.
Rev. L. Camerin.
Mr. Erastus Coy.
Mr. Cap. Johnson.
Dr. James M. Jackson.
Miss Lilly Kline.
Mr. William Mulvany.
Miss Rachel McHenry.
Miss Marthena McClery.
Mr. David Penny.
Miss Harriet Rosenberger.
Mr. Reppert.
Mr. James Scott.
Francis M. Webb, Esq.
Mrs. Sarah White.

MARY A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

Unpatented Lands.

We appended the [illegible] of the Surveyor General a few days ago we copied from his books the list of Unpatented lands in Beaver county, which we append—our examination was hurried and there may have been omissions—but it is correct as far as it goes. Much of the land described has probably been patented upon warrants and surveys prior to those noted. We obtained the [illegible] and [illegible] of the borough of Beaver upon the list. Certificates of the purchase money due upon each tract will shortly be filed in the office of our Prothonotary, and its payment enforced according to law.

James Alexander, Feb. 20th, 1815, South Beaver tp; quantity returned 185 acres and 85 perches; quantity unpatented 185 acres and 85 perches.

William Parker, April 3d, 1792, between Big and Little Falls of Beaver creek; quantity returned 440 acres; quantity unpatented 440 acres.

David Brooks, April 3d, 1792, Ohio or Industry tps; quantity returned 415 acres and 120 perches; quantity unpatented 415 acres and 120 perches.

Jonathan Cross, May 8th, 1837, Moon tp; quantity returned 8 acres and 113 perches; quantity unpatented 8 acres and 113 perches.

A. Conner, Jr. May 20, 1837, Raccoon tp; quantity returned 30 acres and 100 perches; quantity unpatented 30 acres and 100 perches.

John Chandler, June 12, 1837, Green tp; quantity returned 2 acres and 93 perches; quantity unpatented 2 acres and 93 perches.

Silas Cole, June 19, 1837, Green tp; quantity returned 9 acres and 54 perches; quantity unpatented 9 acres and 54 perches.

William Dawson, Feb. 9, 1785, Moon tp; quantity returned 337 acres and 112 perches; quantity unpatented 100 acres.

Amos Dawson, Jan. 22, 1846, Ohio tp; quantity returned 12 acres and 157 perches; quantity unpatented 12 acres and 157 perches.

Alexander Ewing, Feb. 17, 1817, Moon tp; quantity returned 107 acres and 12 perches; quantity unseated land 107 acres and 12 perches.

John Eberhart, August 10, 1819, Brighton tp; quantity returned 86 acres and 80 perches; quantity unpatented 86 acres and 80 perches.

Christian S. Eystor, May 29, 1848, bed of Ohio river; quantity returned 100 acres; quantity unpatented 100 acres.

John Eakins, July 28, 1855, Industry tp; quantity returned 1 acre and 55 perches; quantity unpatented 1 acre and 55 perches.

Jacob Fouks, March 14, 1866, on Little Beaver; quantity returned 407 acres; quantity unpatented 407 acres.

Thomas Foster, March 31, 1831, Green tp; quantity returned 7 acres and 112 perches; quantity unpatented 7 acres and 112 perches.

John Graham March 2, 1837, Hopewell tp; quantity returned 18 acres and 85 perches; quantity unpatented 18 acres and 85 perches.

Jesse Goodrich, Dec 23, 1850, Green tp; quantity returned 1 acre and 124 perches; quantity unpatented 1 acre and 124 perches.

David Hoge, Jr., April 3, 1792, Northwest side of Ohio river; quantity returned 414 acres and 40 perches; quantity unpatented 414 acres and 40 perches.

Jesse Hart, Feb. 27, 1850, on the West side of Big Beaver creek, near mouth of Bradys Run; quantity returned 152 acres and 64 perches; quantity unpatented 152 acres and 64 perches.

John Hays, Dec. 8, 1823, Green tp; quantity returned 67 acres and 35 perches; quantity unpatented 67 acres and 35 perches.

Wm. W. Irwin, May 29, 1848, bed of Ohio river; quantity returned 100 acres; quantity unpatented 100 acres.

Ezekiel Jones, Feb. 12, 1803, Sewickley tp; quantity returned 421 acres and 64 perches; quantity unpatented 421 acres and 64 perches.

Joseph Jenkins, Dec. 19, 1827, Hanover tp; quantity returned 172 acres and 47 perches; quantity unpatented 172 acres and 47 perches.

Ann Jane Kealer, Nov. 3, 1864, Raccoon tp; quantity returned 91 acres and 115 perches; quantity unpatented 91 acres and 115 perches.

Peter Lance, June 11, 1831, Hanover tp; quantity returned 25 acres and 11 perches; quantity unpatented 25 acres and 11 perches.

Peter Lance, Dec. 2, 1835, Hanover tp; quantity returned 6 acres and 82 perches; quantity unpatented 6 acres and 82 perches.

James R. Lafferty, May 5, 1853, Raccoon tp; quantity returned 14 acres and 121 perches; quantity unpatented 14 acres and 121 perches.

Wm. Miller, April 14, 1792, on Big Beaver; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 255 acres and 40 perches.

John McCrea, April 14, 1792, on Big Beaver; quantity returned 435 acres; quantity unpatented 62 acres and 93 perches.

Jonathan Meredith, April 14, 1792, on Big Beaver; quantity returned 383 acres and 110 perches; quantity unpatented 383 acres and 110 perches.

Richard Mason, April 14, 1792, on Big Beaver; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 400 acres.

John M'Kissick, April 25, 1793, on Little Beaver; quantity returned 320 acres and 128 perches; quantity unpatented 320 acres and 128 perches.

Robert Martin, August 24, 1795, Hanover tp; quantity returned 111 acres; quantity unpatented 39 acres and 128 perches.

Robert Moore, Dec. 15, 1825, Island, Sewickley; quantity returned 1 acre and 109 perches; quantity unpatented 1 acre and 109 perches.

James Moore, July 10, 1837, Moon tp; quantity returned 165 acres and 16 perches; quantity unpatented 165 acres and 16 perches.

John D. Mahon, May 29, 1848, bed of Ohio river; quantity returned 100 acres; quantity unpatented 100 acres.

William M'Donald, Jr., March 19, 1853, Moon tp; quantity returned 2 acres and 74 perches; quantity unpatented 2 acres and 74 perches.

Henry McElhony, Dec. 4, 1855, on Big Beaver; quantity returned 13 acres and 33 perches; quantity unpatented 13 acres and 33 perches.

John M. Nesbit, April 14, 1792, Ohio tp; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 100 perches.

Elijah Noyswanger, May 27, 1839, Green tp; quantity returned 1 acre and 148 perches; quantity unpatented 1 acre and 148 perches.

Peter Ozeas, April 14, 1792, Ohio tp; quantity returned 402 acres and 48 perches; quantity unpatented 54 acres and 19 perches.

Joseph Pfeifer, April 14, 1792, on Beaver Creek; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 400 acres.

Stephen Page, April 14, 1792, on Beaver Creek; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 400 acres.

Charles Petit, April 14, 1792, on Beaver Creek; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 400 acres.

Samuel Power, March 31, 1826, Ohio Island; quantity returned 25 acres and 38 perches; quantity unpatented 25 acres and 38 perches.

John Redman, April 14, 1792, South Beaver tp; quantity returned 399 acres and 80 perches; quantity unpatented 399 acres and 80 perches.

Edward Randolph, April 14, 1792, east side of Big Beaver; quantity returned 402 acres; quantity unpatented 402 acres.

James Read, April 14, 1792, on Beaver Creek; quantity returned 413 acres and 144 perches; quantity unpatented 413 acres and 144 perches.

John Reinegle, April 14, 1792, North Sewickley tp; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 400 acres.

William Shippen, April 14, 1792, on Beaver Creek; quantity returned 400 acres; quantity unpatented 400 acres.

Thomas Smith, April 14, 1792, on Beaver Creek; quantity returned 417 acres and 32 perches; quantity unpatented 417 acres and 32 perches.

Thomas Swearingen, March 1, 1796, Hanover tp; quantity returned 36 acres and 16 perches; quantity unpatented 36 acres and 16 perches.

William Thompson April 11, 1829, Green tp; quantity returned 3 acres and 118 perches; quantity unpatented 3 acres and 118 perches.

John Vance, Nov. 18, 1846, Industry tp; quantity returned 3 acres and 143 perches; quantity unpatented 3 acres and 143 perches.

Joseph Williams, April 3, 1792, west side of Big Beaver; quantity returned 410 acres; quantity unpatented 410 acres.

George Wilson, Dec. 28, 1833, South Beaver tp; quantity returned 209 acres 87 perches; quantity unpatented 209 acres and 87 perches.

Arthur White, Dec. 25, 1837, Hopewell tp; quantity returned 21 acres and 130 perches; quantity unpatented 21 acres and 130 perches.

Wm. Welsh, Dec. 30, 1826, Big Beaver tp; quantity returned 160 acres and 90 perches; quantity unpatented 160 acres and 90 perches.

The above embraces Warrants upon which surveys have been received at the Surveyor General's Office. The amount required to procure a Patent on each tract varies from ten to one hundred dollars—probably a few tracts will exceed that amount.

Robert Callender, July 26th, 1769, on Ohio, opposite Big Beaver river; quantity returned 203 acres and 112 perches; quantity unpatented 203 acres and 112 perches.

Martin Lowman, April 3d, 1769, South Beaver tp; quantity returned 337 acres and 41 perches; quantity unpatented, 94 acres and 105 perches.

Thomas Smallman, April 3d, 1769, Hopewell tp; quantity returned, 305 acres; quantity unpatented, 87 acres and 105 perches.

The above embraces [illegible] upon which [illegible] at the Surveyor General's office.

Alexander Cochran, May 7th, 1839, Big and Little Beaver; quantity returned, 131 acres and 71 perches; quantity unpatented, 131 acres and 71 perches.

Samuel Harris, Attorney for John Fulton, Dec. 14th, 1829, North Sewickley tp; quantity returned, 200 acres; quantity unpatented, 200 acres.

Adam Lowery, June 12th, 1839, Big Beaver tp; quantity returned, 59 acres and 99 perches; quantity unpatented, 57 acres and 99 perches.

John Small, Jan. 6th, 1839, Brighton tp; quantity returned, 245 acres and 128 perches; quantity unpatented, 245 acres and 128 perches.

*Probably in Lawrence county.

The above embraces actual settlements upon which surveys have been received at the Surveyor General's office.

Robert Chamberlin, March 9th, 1839, Big Beaver tp. Probably in Lawrence county.

John Coyle, August 30th, 1848, bed of Ohio river.

James M. Concle, Jan. 2d, 1860, Green tp.

Craft and Dennis, April 2d, 1821, Moon tp.

Thomas Dawson, Aug. 31st, 1840, Green tp.

Thomas Dawson, Nov. 14, 1840, Green tp.

Matthew C. Dobbs, Dec. 1st, 1860, Raccoon tp.

Alexander Grant, Jan. 1794, west side of Ohio river, adjoining Michael Christie.

David Gibb, Dec. 15th, 1859, Green tp.

David Gibb, Dec. 30, 1859, Green tp.

David Gibb, Jan. 2d, 1860, Hanover tp.

Alexander S. Gibb, Jan. 28, 1860, Green tp.

David Gibb, Jan. 17th, 1860, Green tp.

John Hill, Sept. 6th, 1793, on Beaver creek.

Daniel Hill, Sept. 6th, 1793, on 2 Mile Run.

James Hardin, Sept. 2d, 1846, Big Beaver. Probably in Lawrence county.

Margaret Howell, July 18th, 1865, Darlington tp.

William Johnston, April 25th, 1793 on Little Beaver.

Hance Johnson, May 18th, 1839, Ohio tp.

Thomas Jenkins, Oct. 10th, 1865, Darlington tp.

Robert Kennedy, April 25th, 1793, on Little Beaver creek.

James Lyon, Feb. 12th, 1847, Raccoon tp.

Joseph Lawrence, Jan. 17th, 1860, Green tp.

Baker & Marker, Dec. 8th, 1818, Moon tp.

Hugh Miller, Jan. 5th, 1824, Hanover tp.

Hugh Morrison, March 4th, 1824, Hanover tp.

David Minesinger, April 10th, 1846, Green tp.

" " " " " "

Ebenezer Merrit, May 29th, 1848, bed of Beaver river.

Ebenezer Merrit, June 8th, 1848, bed of Ohio river.

John D. Mahon, June 8th, 1848, bed of Beaver river.

A. B. McCalmont, Esq., June 15th, 1848, bed of Ohio river.

John Mahon, Aug. 30th, 1848, bed of Ohio river.

Andrew M'Donald, Aug. 30th, 1848, bed of Ohio river.

" " " " " "

Samuel McCaskey, April 3d, 1856, Darlington tp.

William Patton, April 25th, 1793, on Little Beaver creek.

Wm. H. Picking, Feb. 23, 1866, Ohio tp.

Thomas Ross, Feb. 3d, 1812, Big Beaver Island.

Wm. Shoehey, June 15th, 1848, bed of Ohio river.

C. B. Scully, Aug. 30th, 1848, bed of Ohio river.

John R. Taylor, July 30th, 1792, on Brush Creek.

John Thornburg, Feb. 8th, 1860, Green tp.

Adam Yantzinger, July 30th, on Brush creek.

The above embraces Warrants upon which surveys have not been received at the Surveyor General's office. In some cases, perhaps, no land was obtained, having been taken up on prior Warrants. Any one holding a tract of land on a Warrant corresponding with any of the above, to make a return of survey at once.

Alexander McKee, April 3d, 1769, South Side of Ohio, opposite Logstown.

The above is an application upon which no return of survey has been received at the Surveyor General's office.

David Johnston, price of Lot, $71 00; one-half of purchase money paid.

Henry Wolf, price of Lot, $79 00; one-half of purchase money paid.

James Carothers, price of Lot, $40 00; one half of purchase money paid.

Samuel Johnston, price of Lot, $42 0 ; one half of purchase money paid.

Sylvester Dunham, Esq., price of Lot, $17; no credit.

Sylvester Dunham, Esq., price of Lot, $28 00; no credit.

Sylvester Dunham, Esq., price of Lot, $24 00; no credit.

Sylvester Dunham, price of Lot, $30 00; no credit.

Sylvester Dunham, Esq., price of Lot, $28 00 no credit.

The above embraces inlots in the town of Beaver which remain unpatented. Amount required to obtain a Patent varies from thirty to eighty dollars.

David Hall and James French, size of Lot, 9 acres and 90 perches; price $21 00; one fourth purchase money paid.

Levi Brown, size of Lot 5 acres and 70 perches; price $42 00; one fourth of purchase money paid.

Anderton Agent, size of Lot, 10 acres; price, $34 50; one-fourth of purchase money paid.

Anderton Agent, size of Lot, 10 acres; price, $35 00; one-fourth of purchase money paid.

Chas. Risinger and D. Ramsey, size of Lot, 9 acres and 75 perches; price $18 00; one-fourth of purchase money paid.

The above embraces reserved Lots in and adjoining Beaver, which remain unpatented. Amount required to obtain a Patent varies from thirty-five to sixty-five dollars.

Correspondence.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Mar. 8, 1869.

Grant has been inaugurated; the names of the gentlemen who compose his cabinet have been made known to the country; aspiring politicians are all in confusion, and the good, honest people generally are pleased, encouraged, and look to the near future as full of hope and promise. They read in the Inaugural assurances of substantial peace and prosperity, new life in every branch of industry, the appreciation of the public credit, and the utter disappearance of every species of agiotage under the administration of our *new President*. May the best hopes and most sanguine expectations of all the good and true men of our government be fully realized; and may Grant be guided in all the onerous duties which devolve upon him, by a wisdom, a prudence, a deliberation, and a ripe judgment which shall not only meet the approval of those whose suffrages elevated him to his present exalted position, but which shall result in such a renewal of the prosperity of the country as shall render him not the representative merely of a party, but the true representative of a great nation.

Beaver county is not honored with a representative in the Cabinet, nor is the State represented by any such man as the better class of politicians would have chosen. Nor is our State represented by a man sufficiently well known to either the State or the county at large to inspire much confidence in the wisdom of Grant's choice. Yet, while we doubt the wisdom of selecting men of obscurity and inexperience in affairs of State to fill the most responsible and most onerous position under the government, and while we think Grant would have given greater assurances of his fitness for the trust which his fellow citizens have reposed in him by selecting as his constitutional advisers men of national reputation—men whose abilities are known to and acknowledged by the people—we can but hope that time will prove that his judgment has not been mistaken, and that in wisdom he is greatly superior to what would have advised him to make a different choice of Cabinet officers.

Of local news we have scarcely any worth mentioning. The very severe weather of the past week checked outdoor work entirely, while it greatly depressed trade by creating a very strong inclination generally to keep near the fire at home.

A strolling lecturer on anatomy paid us a visit, but from all I can learn he met with little encouragement; and probably left with a lower estimation of the literary culture of our town than he brought with him. Anatomical lectures are good things, but in a pecuniary way they are not so profitable as shows which make people laugh. People generally are more willing to pay for an hour's laugh than they are to pay for instruction which only claims to teach them that they are "fearfully and wonderfully made." In fact, most folks do not seem to care whether they were ever made at all, much less to know how.

DION.

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Up this world, and down this world,
And over this world, and through,
Though drifted about,
And tossed without,
Why, paddle your own canoe.

What though the sky is heavy with clouds,
Or shining a field of blue,
If the bleak wind blows,
Or the sunshine glows,
Still, paddle your own canoe.

What if breakers rise up ahead,
With dark waves rushing through,
More steadily try,
With steadfast eye,
To paddle your own canoe.

If a hurricane rise in the midnight skies,
And the stars are lost to view,
Guide safely along,
With smile and song,
And paddle your own canoe.

MARCH.—It is generally known that in the spring there is more sickness than during any other season. This can easily be accounted for, but to prevent it is often much more difficult.

The whole system is in a relaxed condition which is most favorable to the development of disease. [1mo

A CELEBRATED New York barber said, not long since, that nine-tenths of his customers preferred to have their hair dressed with "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" to any other substance, as it keeps the scalp so cool and free from dandruff.—*Troy Daily Whig.*

For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa.

IT gives unbounded satisfaction.

Mount Vernon, O., June 4th, 1868.

Messrs. Culp & Wickham:—The Dyspepsia and Headache (Whittlesy's) Cure left with me, gives unbounded satisfaction. The supply is nearly exhausted. Send by freight four dozen more.

ISRAEL GREEN.

For sale by John Moore, Beaver Pa.

Wall Paper.—Those who intend to improve their abiding places by the application of new Wallpaper should consult the card of Messrs. DeZouche & Co., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., which appears in this week's issue. A great variety of styles to select from, and low prices when you have made your selection, is the rule of this house.

STONER & MARLATT'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, PITTSBURGH, PA.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the following Editorial from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of Feb. 17th, 1869, and assuring our citizens that what is said may be depended upon: "We paid a visit yesterday to the Carriage Factory of Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, and were surprised and gratified to find it one of the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State. They manufacture all descriptions of Carriages, Buggies, &c., in a superior manner, and at prices much lower than the same class of work can be purchased from the best makers in the East. Their factory is connected with their salesrooms, and purchasers are requested to examine the various styles of manufacture and the materials used, by which means they can form a proper judgement as to quality and workmanship. We shall take occasion hereafter to speak more particularly of the Carriages, &c., made by this firm, and would recommend purchasers to visit them and examine their stock, Warehouse Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn St., near Saint Clair. Special inducements to Dealers and Livery Men. 2w

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 8, 1869. }

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime to choice Roll Butter, and we can report sales at 20@43.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3@4½.

CORNMEAL—1@1 10 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches steady at 14@15 for quarters, 16@17 for mixed and and 18@27 for halves, as to quality. Apples 11@12 cts.

POTATOES—Very dull, small sales at 75@80c.

FLOUR—Spring Wheat brands $7@7.50 and Winter Wheat $8@8.50 per barrel. Rye Flour $7.50.

Married.

TAYLOR—MICHEALS—Feb. 9th, by Rev. J. F. Dravo, at the residence of the bride's parents, Industry, Beaver Co., Pa., Mr. John G. Taylor, of Allegheny city, to Miss Jennie Micheals.

HAGUE—MORRISON—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869, at Zanesville, Ohio, by Rev. Willet Vary, Mr. James T. Hague, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Lizzie C. Morrison, of Nashport, Ohio. No cards.

SHAW—NEELY—On March 2d, 1869, by Rev. John Brown of Knobville, Mr. Sylvester Irvin Shaw, of Venango Co., to Miss Rosetta Neely, daughter of Mr. Geo. Neely, of Economy tp., Beaver Co.

Died.

DUNLAP—On March 8th, 1869, at his residence, in Beaver, Pa., Mr. William Dunlap, aged about 79.

SMITH—On the 7th inst., in Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa., Dr. S. Smith, aged about 66 years.

New Advertisements.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of William P. Alcorn, bankrupt: in Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William P. Alcorn of Bridgewater, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said District. Dated New Brighton the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869. E. SANKEY,
mar10;3t] [Local copy] Assignee, &c.

AGENTS WANTED.

A Book of general Interest to all Classes

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE,

BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one Elegant Octavo Volume of over 600 pages, well printed, on fine paper, Illustrated with an admirable Portrait on Steel, of Mr. Horace Greeley, with Pictures of his various Homes, his Farms, &c. &c., together with a beautiful Portrait of Margaret Fuller, *engraved by* Linton.

Mr. Greeley has said of it: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of myself, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as these RECOLLECTIONS. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much very useful talk about farms and farming. It is a peculiarly entertaining and instructive work—a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history. For terms, &c., address, with stamp, CHAS. S. GREENE & CO. 818 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. [mar10;4t

New Advertisements.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Agnew. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept16;1y

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at private sale, two good family horses and two spring wagons—one for two horses, and the other for one horse. Call soon.
mar10;3w JOHN BORDER, Beaver, Pa.

Wall Paper, Window Shades,

Patterns New,
Prices Low,
Variety Endless.

DEZOUCHE & Co.

Cor. Fifth Avenue, 112 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Packages delivered at R. R. Depots, &c. free of charge.
mar10;3m

REMOVAL
AND
CLEARANCE SALE.

HAVING found our present store too small for our business, we will Remove to

311 LIBERTY st.,

about April 1st. To save trouble and expense of moving, we are now closing out our Stock of

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,
337 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar10 tf

Dr. E. S. Warner.

KNOWN FOR YEARS AS THE

"INDIAN PHYSICIAN"

of Pittsburgh, who has had twenty-five years experience in practice, and whose father was known for forty years as

INDIAN PRACTITIONER,

treats with success, nearly every form of disease, whether of recent or long duration. The Doctor's management of disease is, in many respects peculiar to himself and predecessor, and any persons who may avail themselves of his treatment for a sufficient length of time will be greatly benefitted or cured, if at all curable. No matter under what system of practice the patient may have been treated for chronic diseases, among which may be included many female complaints as well as Incipient Consumption.

Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Dispepsia, and those various diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, Dropsy, Scrofula, Tetter, Rheumatism, Erysypelas, Bronchial Affections, Sore Eyes, Nervous Disorders,

and many others, generally yield to his well known practice embracing the use of many **Indian Remedies.** Where desired patients may be treated by correspondence, and medicine sent by having the case described, giving age, sex, &c.

Office, medicine and consulting rooms, formerly on St. Clair, are now located at 211 Penn st., near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar10;3m

SPRING, 1869.

M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.

No. 54 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFER THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF

DRY - GOODS

And Notions,

At WHOLESALE,

And invite their customers, and the trade generally, to call.
mar10:3m.

New Spring Dry-Goods

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Are now opening a Large stock of

New Spring Goods

They wish particularly to call attention to their large and complete stock of

Silks and Dress Goods,

in which will be found all the latest styles adapted to the season.

Cloaks, Eastern and of their own Manufacture. Ladies' Suits made to order. Shawls in endless variety, Hosiery, Keeping Goods of Every Description.

Purchasers can rely on finding every article in this establishment at the very lowest prices. Ministers and their families allowed a liberal discount.

J. W. BARKER & CO,
59 Market st., bt. 3th & 4th avenues,
mr10tf

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Japanned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—Having taken out License as a County Auctioneer, I am now qualified by law to sell all kinds of farming utensils, stock, goods, wares, merchandise, &c. Persons wishing me to sell goods for them can address in person, or by letter to Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa.
mar10;3w] R. RICHARDSON.

Notice to Stockholders of Desoto Oil Company.—The Stockholders of the above Company are requested to meet at the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Thursday, March 11, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of
mar3;2w] WM. BRUNT, Sr., Pres't

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at private sale until the 20th day of March, 1869, a house and lot on Railroad street, New Brighton, (house is a two story frame, containing six rooms, a cellar underneath, and a cistern at the door. Lot is 40 feet front and 150 deep. Stable and other outbuildings on the premises. Will be sold at a bargain.

If not previously sold, it will be offered at public sale, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the day above named. For further particulars enquire on the premises.
mar3;3t CASPER WHITSELL.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY—
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy, In the matter of Isaac Bestwick and Jacob Bestwick, Bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Bestwick and Jacob Bestwick, of the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New Brighton, Pa., in said District, on the first day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the office of Joseph B. Donley, or his successor, (Enrose Hoopes) one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mar3;2w] U. S. Marshal for said District.

WALL-PAPER For 1869

Thomas Palmer, John C. Dodge.

At our commodious and spacious Sales Rooms, a complete assortment of New and ELEGANT styles

Of Wall-Paper,

both Unglossed and Satin finish.

Cheap Brown and White Papers;

Also, every variety of

OIL CLOTHS.

Transparent and Paper Window Shades, Figured and Plain at lower prices than ever before offered in the city.

CALL AND SEE.

Special inducements offered to Wholesale Dealers.

THOMAS PALMER & CO.,
No. 91 Wood Street, between 4th and 5th avenue, 3d door below Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar3;3m.

We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work—and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will POSITIVELY CURE the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, for SIXTY CENTS; Four packages for $2, or 1 dozen for $5. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor,
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
mar3;3m. Buffalo, N. Y.

Mercantile Appraisement.

List of Dealers in Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the county of Beaver for the year 1869:

BEAVER BOROUGH.	Class
O R Anshutz	14
Simon Snitger & Co,	12
A Wynn	13
Thomas McCreery	12
C A Decarmo	14
James Moore	14
J B Clark	14
John Barclay	13
James Allison	14
Orr & Cooper	12
I N Atkins	14
Robert Tallon	14
Henry Merz	11
J H Bence	14
H S Hibbard & Co	14
Joseph M Reed	14
D M Donehoo	14
Small & Atkins	14
J Driver	14
F Walters	14
BOROUGH TOWNSHIP	
B Reed	14
Wm Harrah	14
BRIDGEWATER BORO.	
James M Barbour	14
James Porter	14
B Mulheim	14
A Breigm	14
Daniel Miller	14
L F Weiman	14
Harvey Brown	13
A C Hurst	11
A S Harvey	11
Wm Rich	14
Thomas Allison	13
B S Ranger	11
Wm Barnes	14
Peter Angel	11
J S Dickey	14
T O Morgan	11
M & S H Darragh	14
Samuel Ashworth	14
Joseph Braum	14
John A Penn	14
S A Dickey	14
L Cramer	11
ROCHESTER BOROUGH	
Jas A Fortune	14
Henry W Seely	13
John Conway	14
W D Johnston	11
Hayes & McCabe	13
J C Hammond	14
J Hilfinger & Co	11
S R Campbell	13
P Brown	14
Benj Pfeifer	11
G C Speyerer & Sons	9
D Cohen	14
John G Nelbig	14
D Aughinbaugh	14
R L Biggins	14
John Kearcher	11
Andrew Daig	12
J Lininbrink	14
Louis Steinfield	11
W W Johnston	11
Coe & Darragh	12
S J Cross & Co	9
A Silverman	11
J D Coffin	11
J W Hawkins	11
Chas Yaner	11
Jacob Dittbrick	11
J G McCutcheon	11
John [illegible]	13
W J McClain	11
G W Martin	11
Henry Lapp	11
Chas Schrapp	11
Henry Woods	11
Wm M Evans	
FALLSTON BOROUGH	
J Dunlap	14
James Duncan	9
C Hodgkinson	11
OHIO TOWNSHIP	
Aber Bro & Reed	13
J & T Russell	11
J H Warrick	13
J M Kenney	14
Michael Grim	11
H F Miller	13
John Boyd	14
Morton & Bro	13
John Jackson	11
T G Boyd	14
NEW BRIGHTON BORO.	
Everard & Dewhurst	14
A D Gilliland	10
G Braun	14
Weddell & Co	14
J F Mitchell	11
Roots & Swick	13
Hershberg & Bro.	14
M McLaughlin	13
L L Ripper	14
T Morgan	14
I N Hays	14
Meyer & Co	14
Samuel Snellingburg	14
J W Ingram	13
Charles Coale	14
W H McDonald	14
Schiff & Steinfield	14
M Townsend	13
John McLaughlin	14
A Bestwick	14
Winter & Bedison	14
Fred Lepple	14
	Class
J Gibson	14
J B Haerger	14
J B Anderson	13
John Corbus	13
W L Bedison & Co,	14
Hiram Reed	13
Duff & Thompson	11
J S Winans	12
William Kennedy	8
R B Edgar	10
Evan Pugh	13
Roberts & Scott	12
J F Price	12
J H Stokes	12
R G Villars	14
George F Siemon	14
G W Glass	14
S Gray	14
BEAVER FALLS.	
H H Dinsmore	14
W A Clark	14
R Newton	14
Charles Levi	14
John Cumming	14
A A Mecy,	14
William Barnes	14
S M Hawkins	14
B F Nowling,	14
R C McKee	13
W H Hoon	11
J L B Dawson	13
John J Cowling	14
M A Townsend & Son	14
McGowan & Irwin	12
G W Stewart	14
H Robinson	14
John Sterling	14
H C Nowling	11
DARLINGTON TP	
J C Duff	12
John Kerr	12
R G Cook	14
BIG BEAVER TP	
J B Johnson	14
James Fletcher	14
Crawford & Co	14
J S Hudson	12
Robt Porter	13
Clark Hunter	14
J G Evans	13
J H Witherspoon	14
J C Chapman	11
FREEDOM BORO	
J W Snead	14
Wm Fisher	13
C H Bentel	13
S Morgan	13
J B Cheney	13
Wagoner & Lowry	13
Christ Holland	14
John Buckert	14
W Walkinshaw	14
J Hetchie	11
BADEN BORO	
Wm Rea	14
J Y Marks	11
J W Devore	14
ECONOMY TP	
J Breiterstein	13
GREEN TP	
Trimble & Co	14
J H Diehl & Co	13
Chas Calhoun	11
J McFerran	11
R W Hodgens & Bro	13
J R Todd	13
Wm Stewart	14
David Ramsey	14
Elliott & Braden	13
SOUTH BEAVER TP.	
N J M'Cormick	14
NEW SEWICKLEY TP	
James D Parks	14
A C Kirschler	12
Ira Powell	14
George Rancher	14
do do	13
NORTH SEWICKLEY TP	
A M Mecklem	14
FRANKLIN TP.	
E Autenreith	14
PHILIPSBURGH BORO.	
C F Kearcher	14
A Knapper	14
F LeGoulen	14
MOON TP	
James Raw	11
INDEPENDENCE TP	
C P M'Kee	14
Joseph Davis	14
Wm Leech	14
HOPEWELL TP	
Calvert & Patton	14
John McAffee	14
HANOVER TP	
J Morrison & Son	13
H Frazier & Co	13
A H Vance	14
B F Reed	14
RACCOON TP	
James Bott	14
R Hall	14
Henry Ewing	14
M Springer	14
Wm Hall	14
INDUSTRY TP.	
J Jackman	14
W H M'Kenzie	13
Aber Bro & Reed	13
Jacob Hook	13
HARMONY TP.	
[illegible] & Lenz	14

Compounders of Medicines.

BEAVER BORO.	
H S Hibbard & Co	3
John Moore	3
BRIDGEWATER BORO.	
R Smith	3
J S & W F Barnes	3
ROCHESTER BORO.	
W Buechling	3
J H Hanson	3
A T Shallenberger	3
J H Smith	4
NEW BRIGHTON BORO	
Morgan Craig	3
R L Kenach	3
L B Noble & Co	3
G G Kerr	3
BEAVER FALLS	
A E Angler	3
DARLINGTON TP	
W F Ball	3

Brewers.

BRIDGEWATER BORO	
Conrad Weisgarber	9
ROCHESTER.	
Gottlob Klein	9
HARMONY TP	
Henrici & Lenz	

Distiller.

FREEDOM John F Miller Class 7

Billiard Room

New Brighton—C J Parks 4 Tables

Billiard Table

Bridgewater Boro, Wm Stamm

Exchange Brokers.

New Brighton—R E & H Hoops..........Class 11
Beaver Falls—Economy Savings Inst..... do 11

Bill Broker.

New Brighton—R E & H Hoops..........Class 11
Beaver Falls—Economy Savings Inst..... do 11

☞ The Appeal will be held in the Commissioner's office, Beaver, Pa., on the 25th day of March, instant, from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. G. LAIRD, Mercantile Appraiser.
mar3;3t.

SHINGLES, LATH AND FLOORING Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order.
feb 10;tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

RALLSTON FOUNDRY,

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the Empire Republic is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr. — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Miss W. Miller,
11 William Lyon
12 Andrew Morrow
13 [illegible]
14 Capt. James Honey
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Mason Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 M. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary,
20 James Conkle
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr,
28 Dixon Reed,
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed,
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Staley
38 William Rogers,
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Frank
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt,
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex. White
59 Mrs Lundis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove,
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gibson,
65 Jonathan McKenzie,
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M'Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
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72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
73 Benjamin Franklin
74 Jacob Longnecker,
75 James P. Couch,
76 Frederick Katarar,
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
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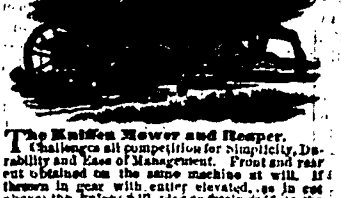

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REV. W. A. PASSAVANT, Admin.
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Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
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Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.
D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.
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Select Miscellany.

LEE AT GETTYSBURG.

An unpublished Chapter of War History—Lee's Report of the Invasion of Pennsylvania and Battle of Gettysburg.

[From the New York Times.]

The forthcoming number of the *Historical Magazine* will contain a document of marked interest to all who concern themselves with the history of the late war. This document is General Lee's full official report of the "Invasion of Pennsylvania and Battle of Gettysburg." It has never before been published, and is communicated from the original manuscript in the possession of Mr. Wm. Swinton.

It was the habit of Lee to publish brief preliminary accounts of his military operations as speedily as possible after their occurrence; and subsequently, at his leisure, to prepare full official reports. Such a brief preliminary account of the great Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, was made public on the return of the Confederate army to Virginia, after that campaign. Lee, however, never found opportunity to write his complete and final report till the winter of 1864-5, when he lay within the lines of Petersburg, besieged by Grant. During the retreat from Petersburgh and Richmond in April, 1865, all the papers belonging to the Confederate commander were burnt in one of the headquarters' wagons, which was fired by the person in charge under the anticipation that it would fall into the hands of the Union forces. It happened, however, that the manuscript report of the invasion of Pennsylvania and the battle of Gettysburg was on the person of one of Lee's staff officers. Thus preserved, it now sees the light for the first time.

The report is vrey elaborate, and much too lengthy for any other than a brief digest here. It begins with an account of the manœuvers put in practice by Lee with the view of drawing the Union army under Hooker from its defensive position along the line of the Rappahannock, and then proceeds to sketch the subsequent operations of the Confederate army up to the time of crossing the Potomac. The general object of the campaign is thus stated:

"Upon the retreat of the Federal army commanded by Major General Hooker, from Chancellorsville, it occupied the ground north of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, where it could not be attacked except at a disadvantage.

"It was determined to draw it from this position and, if practicable, transfer the scene of hostilities beyond the Potomac. The execution of this purpose also embraced the expulsion of the force under Gen. Milroy, which had infested the lower Shenandoah Valley during the preceding winter and spring. If unable to obtain the valuable result which might be expected to follow a decided advantage gained over the enemy in Maryland or Pennsylvania, it was hoped that we should at least so far disturb his plan for the summer campaign as to prevent its execution during the season of active operations."

It appears that the initial movements of the campaign were begun as early as the first week in June, 1863, at which time the commands of Longstreet and Ewell were secretly transferred to Culpepper Court House. After a while Hooker became supicious that something had taken place, and accordingly he threw a reconnoitering force across the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg; but says Lee, "Hill's corps was left to watch these troops, with instructions to follow the movements of the [Confederate] army as soon as they should retire." Under this mask Ewel shot rapidly across into the Shenandoah Valley, and marching quickly northward overwhelmed Milroy at Winchester and opened the gateway to the passage of the Potomac. The result of these preliminary operations in the Valley is thus summed up by Lee:

"These operations resulted in the expulsion of the enemy from the Valley, the capture of four thousand prisoners, with a corresponding number of small arms, twenty-eight pieces of superior artillery, including those taken by General Rhodes and General Hays, about three hundred wagons and as many horses, together with a considerable quantity of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores. Our entire loss was forty-seven killed, two hundred and nineteen wounded and six missing."

At the same time that Ewell was operating in the valley, another *role* was assigned Longstreet, "In order to mislead Hooker as to our intentions," says Lee, "Longstreet left Culpepper Court House on the 15th of June, and advancing along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge occupied Ashley's and Snicker's Gaps." The effect of this manœver was to attract Hooker's attention toward the Blue Ridge, and leave him in grave doubt as to whether his enemy designed crossing the Potomac into Maryland, or falling upon the rear of the Union army in case it should cross: While Hooker was thus kept in suspense, the van of Lee's army, under Ewell, passed the Potomac, and, traversing Maryland, reached Chambersburg. The situation of the Union army is thus depicted by Lee:

"The Federal army was apparently guarding the approaches to Washington and manifested no disposition to assume the offensive. In the meantime the progress of Ewell, who was already in Maryland, with Jenkin's cavalry, advanced into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg, rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be within supporting distance; and Hill having reached the Valley, Longstreet was withdrawn to the West side of the Shenandoah, and the two corps encamped near Berryville.

"Gen. Stuart was directed to hold the mountain passes with part of his command, as long as the enemy remained south of the Potomac, and with the remainder, to cross into Maryland and place himself on the right of Gen. Ewell. Upon the suggestion of the former officer, that he could damage the enemy and delay his passage of the river by getting in his rear, he was authorized to do so; and it was left to his discretion, whether to enter Maryland east or west of the Blue Ridge; but he was instructed to lose no time in placing his command on the right of our column, as soon as he should perceive the enemy moving northward.

"On the 23d General Ewell marched into Pennsylvania with Rode's and Johnson's divisions, preceded by Jenkin's cavalry, taking teo road from Hagerstown, through Chambersburg, to Carlisle, where he arrived on the 27th. Early's division, which had occupied Boonsboro, moved by a paralel road to Greenswood; and, in pursuance of instructions previously given, General Ewell marched towards York. On the 24th, Longstreet and Hill were put in motion to follow Ewell, and on the 27th he encamped near Chambersburg."

It was not till the 25th that Hooker became apprised that the whole hostile column was really across the Potomac. Thereupon he also passed the river and immediately threw his face forward to Frederick, which was both a bold and a correct movement.

From the above extract from the report of Lee it will be seen that Longstreet and Hill were at Chambersburg on the 27th of June. Meanwhile, however, Ewell had moved northward toward the Susquehanna, where Early was operating at York and Carlisle. The purpose of that move will be fully disclosed in the following passage, which throws an entirely new light on the purposes of the Commander in this invasion, and also explains a great deal of manœuvering that is otherwise quite incomprehensible:

"It was expected that as soon as the Federal army should cross the Potomac Gen. Stuart would give notice of its movements; and nothing having been heard from him since our entrance into Maryland, it was inferred that the enemy had not yet left Virginia. Orders were therefore issued to move upon Harrisburg. The expedition of Gen. Early to York was designed, in part, to prepare for the undertaking, by breaking the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg, and seizing the bridges over the Susquehanna at Wrightsville. Gen. Early succeeded in the first object, destroying a number of bridges above and below York; but on the approach of the troops sent by him to Wrightsville, a body of militia fled across the river and burnt the bridge in their retreat. Gen. Early then marched to rejoin his corps. The advance against Harrisburg was arrested by intelligence received from a scout on the night of the 28th, to the affect that the army of Gen. Hooker had crossed the Potomac and was approaching the South Mountains. In the absence of the cavalry it was impossible to ascertain his intentions, but to deter him from advancing further west and intercepting our communications from Virginia, it was determined to concentrate the army east of the mountains."

From this passage the following remarkable facts appear:

1. That Lee, owing to the absence of the cavalry of Stewart (who, making a bad botch of his work, had allowed the Union army to interpose itself between him and Lee's army during the whole march northward from the Potomac, and had therefore not been able to follow out his instructions of "placing himself on Ewell's right"), was, on the night of the 27th of June, at which time he was at Chambersburg, *not aware that the Union army had crossed to the north side of the Potomac.* In point of fact this move had not only been made, but on that day, 27th of June, a concentration of the entire Union army had been effected at Frederick.

2. *That Lee's purpose in his march into Pennsylvania, was to cross the Susquehanna and move upon Harrisburg and probably Philadelphia.* This is a stretch of audacity far beyond what has been supposed to have been entertained by the Confederate commander. Yet it is rendered manifest by his own avowal: "Orders were issued to move upon Harrisburg." The expedition of Early to York had been designed to prepare for this undertaking. The vistas of possibility opened up by this bold design heighten our conception of the magnitude and importance of that decisive action at Gettysburg, which checked Lee in his invasive ardor, and compelled him to seek safety in a retreat into Virginia.

3. That he was prevented from carrying this plan into execution by a curious error. He heard through a scout on the night of the 28th of June, that the Union army, having crossed the Potomac, "was approaching the South Mountains." This was a movement that would menace the line of communication of Confederate army, and, in consequence, Lee "determined to concentrate the army east of the mountains." This requires a word of explanation. When Hooker had concentrated his army at Frederick on the 27th, he from that point threw out a force to advance westward through the passes of the South Mountain to Harper's Ferry, at which point he expected to have this force joined by the local garrison of ten thousand men, when he designed moving this special column up the Cumberland Valley to menace Lee's rear. But Halleck would not consent that the Harper's Ferry garrison should join this force, so it was drawn back to Frederick by Hooker. Next day Hooker was relieved by Meade, who moved his entire army northwards on the east side of the mountains, toward the Susquehanna. It thus appears that by the time when, on the night of the 29th of June, Lee received the information of this movement which threatened his communications, the movement had been entirely abandoned.

The manœuvers just pointed out make plain the train of accidental circumstances which brought about that decisive conflict of the campaign which took place at Gettysburg—a place which certainly was the objective of neither army, and of which, indeed, neither the Union nor the Confederate commander had ever heard. Meade was moving northward without knowing scarcely anything of the whereabouts of his enemy, and without any very definite aim, save that he would move northward till he should cause Lee to unloose his hold of the Susquehanna. His left flank on this march naturally skirted Gettysburg. Lee wrongly fancying that the Union army was moving on his line of communications toward Harper's Ferry resolved as a countermove to march eastward from Chambersburg to the east side of the mountains. This line of march inevitably brought *him* to Gettysburg. Thus it was that the respective lines of march of the hostile armies intersected each other, and it was a matter of fate that the opposing forces should meet. The point of deadly encounter was Gettysburg.

Lee's description of the three days' action at Gettysburg is very detailed, fragmentary extracts would be of little value. It was well known that the action was precipitated unknown to each commander—it was, in fact, the accidental meeting of two heads of columns. The enemy was successful on the first day's attack, and it seems to have been only after Lee came on the field, after this flush of victory, that he seriously entertained the idea of giving battle, for he had promised his corps commanders that he would not assume a tactical offensive, but would so manœuver as to compel the Union army to attack him. He says:

"It had not been intended to deliver a general battle so far from our base unless attacked; but coming unexpectedly upon the whole Federal army, to withdraw through the mountains, with our extensive trains, would have been difficult and dangerous. At the same time, we were unable to wait an attack, as the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies in the presence of the enemy, who could restrain our foraging parties by holding the mountain passes with local and other troops. A battle had, therefore, become in a measure unavoidable; and the success already gained gave hope of a favorable issue."

Lee's plan of battle for the 2d of July stands thus in his own words:

"It was determined to make the principal attack upon the enemy's left, and endeavor to gain a position from which it was thought that our artillery could be brought to bear with effect. Longstreet was directed to place the divisions of M'Lane and Hood on the right of Hill, partly covering the enemy's left, which he was to drive in. Gen. Hill was order to threaten the enemy's center, to prevent reinforcements being drawn to either wing, and co-operate with his right division on Longstreet's attack. General Ewell was directed to make a simultaneous demonstration on the enemy's right, to be converted into a real attack should opportunity offer.

"The manner in which this plan was carried into execution is well known; but this report reveals a multitude of facts which throw new light on the events of the day. Thus the failure of Early to carry the position on the Union right (Culps Hill) is accounted for by the fall of expected support on his right. "Gen. Ewell," says he, "had directed Gen. Rodes to attack in concert with Gen. Early, covering his right, and had requested Gen. Lane, the commander of Pender's division, to co-operate on the right of Rodes. When the time to attack arrived Gen. Rodes, not having his troops in position, was unprepared to co-operate with Gen. Early, and before he could get in readiness the latter had been obliged to retire from want of the expected support on his right.

The second day's action was on the whole favorable to the Confederates, or at least it seemed so, for they had succeeded in disrupting and driving from its position the entire right wing of the Union army. Anyhow, the result was such that Lee resolved to make another attack on the morrow.

"The result of this day's operations induced the belief that, with proper concert of action and with the increased support that the positions gained on the right would enable the artillery to render the assaulting columns, we should ultimately succeed; and it was accordingly determined to continue the attack.

"The general plan was unchanged.—Longstreet reinforced by Pickett's three brigades, which arrived near the battlefield on the evening of the second, was ordered to attack the next morning; and Gen. Ewell was ordered to assail the enemy's right at the same time. The latter during the night reinforced Gen. Johnson with two brigades and one from Early's division."

The grand attack of the third day (July 3) is given with great minuteness of tactical detail; and this description, taken in connection with the official reports of our own officers, renders the whole course of the battle unusually intelligible. We have room, however, for no more than the following concise account of Pickett's famous charge on Hancock's line:

The troops moved steadily on under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery; the main attack being directed against the enemy's left center. His batteries reopened as soon as they appeared. Our own, having nearly exhausted their ammunition in the protracted cannonade that preceded the advance of the infantry, were unable to reply or render the necessary support to the attacking party. Owing to this fact, which was unknown to me when the assault took place, the enemy was enabled to throw a strong force of infantry against our left, already wavering under a concentrated fire of artillery from the ridge in front, and from Cemetry Hill on the left. It finally gave way; and the right, after penetrating the enemy's lines, entered his advanced works and capturing some of his artillery, was attacked simultaneously in front and on both flanks, and driven back with heavy loss. The troops were rallied and reformed; but the enemy did not pursue.

Lee did not seek to refine away the magnitude and thoroughness of the defeat that befell him at Gettysburg. He however refrains from giving his losses, simply stating that the army sustained a severe loss. The report is remarkably candid and impartial, and will form a very valuable contribution to the sum of evidence from which the historian of the war will finally make up his record.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court Decides the Validity of Contracts Made Payable in Gold and Silver Coin.

Thomas C. Butler vs. Benjamin Horwitz. In error to the Court of Common Pleas of the State of Maryland. It appears that in February, 1791, one Daniel Bowley leased certain property in the city of Baltimore, for the term of ninety-nine years, the lessee covenanting to pay "the yearly rent or sum of fifteen pounds, current money of Maryland, payable in English gold guineas, weighing five pennyweights and six grains, at thirty-five shillings each, and other gold and silver at their established weight and rate, according to act of assembly." On the 1st of January, 1866, when the annual rent was due, payment was tendered in currency, as usual since the passage of the legal-tender act, and it was refused, although up to that time such payment had been promptly accepted and acknowledged as sufficient.

It was held in the court below that as gold and silve were the legal tender at the time of the enactment of the law making Treasury notes a legal tender, and as the act did not affect them as such, they still remain a legal tender, and the act only providing an additional currency, and declaring it also a legal tender. The right of the Federal Government to issue Treasury notes is undisputed, the constitutional question in the case being one as to the power of Congress to make them a tender in payment of private debts. The right or power to make them a tender in payment of public debts is a very defferent thing; Congress having power to fix the amount of duties, and also the right to determine in what such duties shall be payable.

After discussing the authority of Congress to provide a currency, at some length, the Court coming to the conclusion that the right to "coin money" means the right to make money out of something that must be coined, and such language being applicable to any metals, it is said:—Again, it is well worthy of observation in this connection, to notice that the States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. Should the State of Maryland, therefore enact a law adopting the Treasury notes as a legal tender, the law would be unconstitutional and void. The States, it would seem, therefore, were to regulate the law of tender, subject to this restriction, and they could not, therefore, declare these notes a legal tender in payment of debts. Did the Constitution, then, intend to authorize Congress to make anything else a tender in payment of debts than what it authorized the States to designate or establish by law a tender for that purpose? A construction that it did not so intend would secure a uniform currency, which is the manifest object of this restriction on the States. A different interpretation leads to the anomalous position that while the States can only provide, by law, that gold and silver shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts, Congress can pass a law providing a substitute for coin, which, if the States declared should be received, the action of the Legislature would be repugnant to the Constitution. The constitutionality of the legal tender act is conceded, but it must be held to apply only to public debts; and in this spirit it should be interpreted and applied in this case.

If these views are correct, it is plain to the Court that the act of Congress should not affect any case in such a manner as to impair the faith of a *bona fide* contract for the payment of gold and silver; although the Court may be embarrassed in securing the ends of justice under such a construction, this is the result of this law providing more than one currency as a legal tender in payment of debts.—The act itself exacts of the citizen payment of imports in gold, and by implication, therefore, must be said to sustain a contract by which gold and silver may be obtained.

By the act of 1863, subsequently repealed, Congress declared that all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing and signed by the parties; or so long therefrom as Congress recognizes by law the existence of two different kinds of currency, the courts should recognize the validity of a contract which expressly provides for the payment of a debt in either of them.

The point was made in the case that the court must render its judgment for so many dollars and cents, without reference to the currency in which the judgment is to be paid; therefore, in case of the breach of a contract for the payment of gold, it would be incompetent for this court to add the premium in gold and render judgment accordingly. To this the Court says: A contract for the payment of a debt in gold or silver is unquestionably a legal contract; and to estimate the damages in case of a breach in another currency, a paper currency, and place it on a level with gold and silver, when the inflexible laws of trade make a fundamental distinction between them, is to accomplish a legal fraud. The power of the court is not couched by the judgment nder a given state of facts or cause shown; it may order a judgmuet to be entered and satisfied on the judgment with the interest of the sum specified, according to the terms of the contract in gold and silver; and it may in like manner order it to be entered, satisfied on the payment of its equivalent as rendered in the judgment. In conclusion, it is said that the Act of Congress may well apply where the judgment is not expressly reserved in gold and silver; but contracts for the payment of gold and silver coin are still valid and binding, and it is the duty of the courts to maintain them, and to render judgment upon them, so as to enforce them in good faith. From judgment entered for the lessee in pursuance of this opinion, appeal is taken to this court, and together with the argument on the merits, a motion is argued to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the amount involved does not give this court jurisdiction, and for informality in the record.

Moving into New Houses.

That death frequently ensues after moving into a new house is unquestionably true, but examination will prove that it is due to the imprudence of the occupant in many cases. The most frequent cause of such an event is the state of the undried plastering. It is, however, sometimes occasioned by the entire change of habits, which follows what is frequently a decisive step upward in the career of the owner. Sand is used in the construction of plaster for the simple reason that when the lime itself hardens there shall be a material dispersed through it as hard as itself. Water is the agent that produces this effect. When that is suddenly absorbed from contact with porus bricks, or from exposure to powerful heats, or to drying winds, the necessary union is not formed, and the material, instead of being morter, consists of slacked lime and dry sand. When the water is allowed to remain in the mixture the hardening process goes on, but proceeds slowly. A mason examined as witness in New York, some years ago, testified that morter in a thick wall was twenty or thirty years in acquiring its full solidity. The process is somewhat like that by which nature converts certain materials in the earth into stone.

When plaster is applied to laths it dries rapidly and thoroughly, but it is wholly unsafe to inhabit a dwelling only recently plastered. When a house is occupied too soon it is as if the walls consisted of water and the dampness were inhaled at every breath. Very obstinate cases of sickness proceed from this cause.

When sleep is affected by damp walls, sore throat or a cold follows in eight or ten days, attended with an extraordinary difficulty of recovery. The main cause, the dampness of the house, is a continuing cause of disease.

Many houses are being constructed for occupancy in April. The assertion that they are thoroughly dried will unquestionably be made by those having them either for sale or rent—and, although many of them will be stimulated by ambitious wives or husbands to move into them for the sake of losing no time in making appropriate display, it will be far wiser to wait for a whole year after a house is finished, and use furnaces in the winter, and in the summer drying winds, to render it safely habitable.

Although moving from a dry to a damp house ought to be regarded as a sufficient cause for serious ill-health there are but few who perceive it, inasmuch as it is the interest of many persons to keep the true cause away from observation, in order that new houses may not remain on their hands unoccupied by tenants, and also that there may be patients waiting to be cured.

The condition in this respect of the house into which one designs removing cannot be too carefully weighed; or a new case may be furnished to aid the posular conviction which ignorance so readily assigns in such cases as a cause of death if it occur.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE BURDELL MYSTERY.

A Solution at Last—Confession of the Murderer.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The *World* has a very long sensational article, which says: The murderer of Dr. Burdell is discovered, according to his own circumstantial confession and all the probabilities of the case, to have been the same Chas. Jefferds, who afterwards killed John Walton and John Matthews, and who was himself murdered by a fellow convict at Auburn about a year ago.

Jefferds' declaration is all the more convincing in that it does not release Mrs. Cunningham from the charge of complicity with his crime. He, too, was a friend of that malign woman, between whom and his mother, Mrs. Walton, there appears to have been a close intimacy. He boasted of the same illicit favors from Mrs. Cunningham which were enjoyed by her boarder, John J. Eckel, and claims to have been, instead of Eckel, the instrument of her revenge.

He alleges that he was at Dr. Burdell's house, No. 31 Bond street, on the evening of the assassination; that he was seated in the parlor and playing on the banjo for the amusement of the Cunningham girls, when Dr. Burdell entered the house and met Mrs. Cunningham, with whom he had a violent quarrel. The Doctor then proceeded to his room on the third floor, and Mrs. Cunningham to hers on the second floor.

Jefferds, to whom the dispute had been audible, stole out of the parlor, went to Mrs. Cunningham, and, after hearing her account of what had occurred, volunteered to "go up stairs and do for the rascal"—meaning Dr. Burdell. The woman, who cordially hated Dr. Burdell and hoped to inherit his possessions, encouraged the young desperado's sympathetic rage. She informed him of the position of the doctor's room; he drew a slender two-edged dagger which he habitually carried, and started on his cowardly errand.

The circumstantial account which he gives of what transpired, from the moment when he glided into Dr. Burdell's apartment and aimed the first blow at his heart to the moment when he "reached under" and "fetched" his victim by a final stab in the kidneys, has a tone of convincing verity. "At one time," says Jefferds, "I thought he'd be too many for me; but the punch in the ribs fetched him.

"It was our fighting about the room that made the blood fly so all about on the walls. The old fellow was stronger than I gave him credit for, and we had a mighty tough tussel of it; but you see I had the knife, and I kept all the time jabbing him with that, and he bled a great deal, and that weakened him, I suppose,"—which is extremely probable.

The assassin's description of the whole struggle tallies with the appearance of the room and of the wounds found on the body of Dr. Burdell after the murder; while the facts of Jefferds' intimacy with Mrs. Cunningham, and his character as a reckless bravado, help to corroborate his statements.

SECRETARY M'Cullough, it seems, talks of "starting on his own hook" in Wall street, New York, sometime next month.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35 P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	645AM	[illegible]AM	[illegible]PM	[illegible]AM
Rochester	[illegible]	1105	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	1257PM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	1130	145	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	1220PM	[illegible]	730	[illegible]
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	219	800	[illegible]
Wooster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	407	515	1010	1017
Crestline A	445	545	1040	[illegible]
Crestline D	[illegible]AM	600	1100	1105
Bucyrus	[illegible]	640	1126	1130
Upper Sandusky	718	731	[illegible]	[illegible]PM
Forest	749	757	[illegible]AM	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	918	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Wert	1015	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]PM	[illegible]AM	[illegible]	405
Columbia	100	110	[illegible]	450
Warsaw	137	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	640	[illegible]
Valparaiso	[illegible]	510	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	[illegible]AM	[illegible]PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso	[illegible]	[illegible]	637	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]AM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	[illegible]PM	[illegible]	[illegible]	1014
Columbia	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	200	[illegible]	1055	1220PM
Van Wert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]AM	[illegible]
Lima	406	536	[illegible]	310
Forest	510	650	205	440
Upper Sandusky	[illegible]	715	230	510
Bucyrus	[illegible]	801	315	[illegible]
Crestline A	635	830	345	[illegible]
Crestline D	655	900	400	645AM
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	431	[illegible]
Wooster	851	1107	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	915	[illegible]	634	915
Massillon	[illegible]	1204PM	707	[illegible]
Canton	1002	1220	725	[illegible]
Alliance	1045	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	1115	137	856	1207
Rochester	100AM	[illegible]	1040	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	1145	[illegible]

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 8:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:20 a. m.. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:30 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1210PM	......	[illegible]PM
Euclid Street	841	1221	......	[illegible]
Hudson	945	114	......	[illegible]
Ravenna	1019	146	......	[illegible]
Alliance	1115	237	......	[illegible]
Bayard	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	....
Wellsville	125PM	415	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	[illegible]AM	[illegible]PM	......	....
Bayard	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	....
Alliance	1115	[illegible]	......	810
Ravenna	1204PM	634	......	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	945
Euclid Street	146	749	......	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	800	......	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	600AM	[illegible]PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	610	200PM	1125	....
Steubenville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]PM	....
Wellsville	[illegible]	440	150	700AM
Smith's Ferry	[illegible]	502	212	[illegible]
Beaver				
Rochester	[illegible]	540	250	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	[illegible]

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	[illegible]AM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	310	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith's Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	650	[illegible]
Wellsville	845	430	730	605
Steubenville	945	530	818	....
Bridgeport	1055	640	[illegible]	....
Bellair	1105	650	930	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 800 a. m.	Bayard, 955, a.m.
B.yard, 12:10, m.	N. Philadepiha, 200am

F. R. MEYERS. General Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1.y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Louis P. Stetzel, late of Rochester borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

CATHARINE STETZEL,
J. R. PENDLETON,
F. M. ANDERSON,
} Adm'rs

Jan 20-6w

License Notices. March Session 1869.

HOTELS.

John M. Srodes, Phillipsburg borough.
Henry Melcheir, do. do.
James Anderson, Beaver Falls do.
Rebecca Allsband, Darlington borough.
John Greabing, New Galilee do.
David Magaw, New Brighton borough.
Joseph Anderson, Darlington borough.
William P. Alcorn, Bridgewater, do.
John S. Shepler do do.

EATING HOUSES.

Francis Blount, New Brighton borough.
James Craven, do do
Andrew Smith, Beaver Falls, do
Henry Wagner, do do
Henry Robinson, do do
William Bickerstaff, Phillipsburg, do
Joseph Dedmon, Fallston, do

To vend liquors in quantity not less than one quart, together with other goods, wares and merchandise:

Jonathan J. Davis, Big Beaver Township.
J. C. Hays & S. R. M'Cabe, Rochester borough.
R. G. Ramsey, New Brighton borough.

feb.st:tc] JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
Radical copy.

Medical.

NOTICE.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

can be daily consulted at his

296 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

—ON—

Catarrh,
Bronchitis

Offensive Breath, Discharge from the Ear, Affection of the Throat and Voice, and all Diseases, Defects, and Difficulties of the Eye requiring Medical and Surgical aid.

Dr. L., has associated with him

DR. J. H. REED,

An eminent Specialist who has devoted his time for the last fifteen years to the cure of ailments arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the

BLOOD.

On Scientific Principles he cures Diseases of the

Skin, Liver, Kidneys,

and all affections of the

Nervous System.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.
Remember the office,

296 PENN ST., PITTSBURGH.

A Miraculous Cure

OF A

DEAF AND DUMB GIRL,

An Inmate of the German Orphans Asylum of Troy Hill.

[Statement of officers of that Institute.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12, 1868.

Personally appeared before me, Horace S. Snowden a Public Notary, in and for Allegheny county, Pa., Peter Gelchsheimer, President, and Nicholas Schneider, Vice President, J. Weister, Treasurer, Jacob Dietz, Secretary, and Joseph Lang, a Committee of the German Orphan Asylum, each of whom being by me duly sworn according to law, deposed and said that Josephine Richard, aged fifteen, an inmate in the German Orphan Asylum, Troy Hill had been deaf and dumb from her infancy. She has lately been operated upon by Dr. Lighthill, 296 Penn Street, for the cure of her Deafness, which resulted in marked success. She can now hear and distinguish the human voice sufficiently to imitate it, and consequently she speaks already a few words and is daily improving both in hearing and speech. She is still under the Doctor's care, who hopes to accomplish a complete cure in time.

PETER GELCHSHEIMER, President.
NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER, Vice do
JACOB DIETZ, Treasurer.
J. WEISTER, Secretary.
JOSEPH LANG, Committee.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 12th day of October, 1868.

[L. S.] HORACE S. SNOWDEN.
Notary Public.

An Autograph Letter from George D. Prentice, esq., Editor of the Louisville Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1868.

DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir:—I am very sorry to learn that you contemplate leaving Louisville at the end of the present week. I earnestly wish that your engagements elsewhere might permit you to remain here for a longer time.

Your sojourn among us, Dr. Lighthill will be long remembered by our people. It has been a blessing to many. You have treated me and a female member of my family with great success. You seem to me to understand, as by intuition, the character of a malady and its best remedy. You have a multitude of patients in this city, and I have not seen or heard of one to whom you held out the promise of relief without rendering it. Your entire practice among us has been a brilliant success, and I cheerfully recommend you to my friends and the public at large as a physician deserving the utmost confidence.

Hoping that you may live long to be a blessing to additional thousands of the afflicted, I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

A well Attested Cure of Catarrh,

DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL.—Dear Sir.—Your treatment in the case of of [illegible] aCtarrh has had the desired effect, and resulted in permanent good to me although my case has frequently been pronounced incurable, and I had exhausted all other modes of treatment, without the least benefit. My case was so chronic and troublesome that by giving a few of the symptoms the value of your treatment can be more readily estimated. For years I had been afflicted with a constant cold in the head, obstructing my breathing so as to necessitate me to keep my mouth open during sleep; latterly the discharges became solidified and impacted in my nose to such an extent that it required the greatest exertion to expel them. Sometimes these hardened lumps would get in my throat causing me to hawk and scrape even by the hour to relieve myself. My breath was offensive; my memory became impaired. Dizziness and light headedness made their appearance, and of late symptoms of paralysis stepped in, and when I placed myself under your care one side of my face was badly affected by this dread disease. My general health suffered alike, there was a constant tired, drowsy and debilitated feeling, with no energy to move or act; I felt as tired on rising in the morning as I did on going to bed, my appetite was capricious and my disposition morose. In that condition I placed myself under care, and am happy to state that all those disagreeable and dangerous symptoms have entirely left me, and I once more enjoy the benefits of good health.

By giving this publicity you will benefit others similarly affected and oblige me. Yours truly,

JAMES SOMMERVILLE.

I have known Mr. James Sommerville, from Brookville, Jefferson county, for many years, and can testify to his statement as one of truth and veracity.

LEOPOLD HELLBRONER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealer on High street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

KNOX'S SEED

AND IMPLEMENT HOUSE.

All articles Required in the

Farm, Garden or Greenhouse.

We offer our new crop of

Garden & Flower Seeds

For the season of 1869. Our seeds, so long and favorably known throughout the United States, are justly esteemed wherever tried. The following Catalogues will be sent free to applicants:

Discriptive Catalogue or Hand-Book of Seeds, Seed Novelties and Seed Potatoes, Containing Directions for Planting, Preparation of the Soil, &c.

Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only.

Wholesale Price List, Positively for the Trade only.

Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery

at manufacturers' prices. One of the most complete assortments to be found in any one establishment in the United States.—Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Farm Mills, Farm Boilers, Churns, &c., &c.

Prices sent by mail on application.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

The largest Stock of Prime new Seed in Pennsylvania, at market prices.

W. W. KNOX,
Successor to J. KNOX, No. 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb.24:6w

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

BAILEY FARRELL & CO.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List.
apr28.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869.

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address J. W. MARTIN,
Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

ORGANS.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music, and nothing that we heard for many years come so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing harshness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich, and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HORNE, & CO.

53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTAUER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Wares, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.

SANDS & REINEMAN,
Dec9 53 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

LAMPS, Glassware and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade, Mason Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IXL and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

167 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHAS. B. HURST,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Haing been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68.

SHINGLES! Shingles!!

The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2, 16 and 18 inch SHINGLES, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad.

D. SHUMAKER.

Jan 11, 1869.

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES,

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons.

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,
nov11'68:3t. Beaver, Pa.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

bral1'67 J. MOORE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have now in Store their

FIRST NEW STOCK

Of Spring Goods,

Embracing all that is New and Novel in their line.

Embroideries, Lace Goods, White Goods, Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS & FLOWERS

Hosiery and Gloves, Suspenders,

FANCY GOODS,

Soap and Perfumery, Small Wares, Umbrellas.

SPECIALTIES MADE

Of Notions,
Corsets,
Spool Cotton,
And Handkerchiefs.

Buyers will find our Stock Large and and prices as low as

NEW YORK JOBBERS,

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan 27, 1869.—mar3.

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot,)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS &c., &c.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—House lot and office That House and Lot and Office or Store Room, formerly occupied by me, on Third Street, near the Diamond, Beaver, will be sold or rented. Possession given April 1st, 1869. Apply to M. Weyand, Esq., who is authorized to sell or rent the property. WM. B. CLARKE.
feb17'tf

DR. H. S. HIBBARD,

3d Street, Beaver, Pa.

Especial attention given to diseases of Women and Children.

OFFICE CONSULTATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS FREE.

The Doctor can always be found at his office except when attending to professional duties.

Jan. 6, 1869—1y

Dry Goods.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

Fall and Winter Goods,

AT

Jas. A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'.

DRY GOODS

of every description.

The best assortment and the Cheapest in Beaver County.

Ladies Zephyr knit Shawls,

Fancy Goods at less than cost.

BLANKETS

all kinds at cost.

Country Flannels,

all kinds at less than manufacturers' prices. Call and b convinced.

FURS; FURS,

at less than cost.

Men's Underwear

a large lot at cost.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

Call early to secure bargains as we are bound to sell as advertised. Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.

No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler.

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S.—I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater.
dec16.

NEW Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spice and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec16'68:1y.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.
nov10'68:tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March next, a tract of land in Chippewa township, containing fifty-three acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John McCarter, Robt. Douthitt and others. This tract of land is a part of the real estate of the late George Smith, dec'd. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and is equal to the best in that neighborhood. A fine opportunity is now offered to any person desiring a small farm in a good neighborhood, convenient to school, churches and markets. Terms very moderate, and will be made known on the day of sale.

feb17tf. WILLIAM SMITH.